THE ATHENÆUM.

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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

ON DUELLING.

THERE are evils in society to which we are so much familiarised that we are apt to lose the sense of their being evils, or, at least, to fancy that they are so interwoven into the texture of social life, that they cannot be removed without greater mischief. The practice of duelling seems, with respect to common opinion, to stand in this predicament. A case of peculiar calamity or atrocity sometimes calls forth the public compassion or indignation; but these feelings soon subside in the vague notion that the custom is too inveterate to be eradicated, and that it may have its advantages as well as its inconveniences. But, surely, when we have seen many of the most valuable lives in the nation, and amongst them, those of its two highest political characters, put to hazard through this mode of settling punctilios of honour—when we read almost daily of persons engaged to the service of their country perishing in these unpatriotic combats—when we further observe the cruel dilemma in which trials originating from this cause involve judges and juries, from which they can hardly extricate themselves without violating their public duties or their private feelings—we cannot deliberately regard duelling as an evil to be acquiesced in without an attempt for its removal.

In reasoning upon this topic I shall not think of usurping the pulpit's office by demonstrating the inconsistency of private revenge with the precepts of christianity. Speaking to the world as a man of the world, it would indeed be absurd to appeal to a law which, while its authority is acknowledged in words, has no more force in fact than if it had been promulgated in another planet. To nations continually plunged in wars of vengeance, avarice, or ambition, and in the unrestrained pursuit of pleasure or emolument, pleading the maxims of a religion which breathes nothing but humility, forgiveness, self-denial,

and detachment from worldly concerns, is either a cant or a mockery. I shall, therefore, consider the matter simply upon the ground of common sense and common interest.

I take for granted that few duels are fought at present which the parties would not rather avoid if the empire of opinion would permit them to do it. There is, in fact, such a radical absurdity in the idea of revenging an injury by exposing ones-self to the same danger in which we place the person who has injured us, that this motive could not long subsist as the cause of duels. Revenge naturally points to the stilleto; and if notions of honour forbid its use, the sword or pistol in open fight can never be its substitute. The most skilful in those weapons are the most likely to offer insults. Challenges are now given and accepted chiefly through fear of the imputation of cowardice; and if that imputation could be obviated by any less hazardous expedient, the principle of self-preservation might in general be confided in for giving that the preference. A remarkable example of this truth is afforded by the modern, or rather the English, mode of seeking redress for what has been usually regarded as the most unpardonable injury a gentleman could receive, and not to be expiated but by the blood of the offender—seduction of the partner of his bed. Men of the nicest honour among us are now contented to obtain reparation for this cruel wrong by a legal action for pecuniary damages; and it is not uncommon for the husband and seducer to mix afterwards in society upon terms of civility. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that all the causes producing duels are within the controul of public opinion, were means found to give it a proper direction. Indeed, as the most polished nations of antiquity maintained social intercourse without having recourse to this pretended support of order and decorum, to suppose it necessary in modern times is to acknowledge such a relapse to barbarism as no advocate for the improvement of mankind would chuse to admit. That relapse, however, which unquestionably took place on the irruption of the barbarous nations into the Roman empire, was the real source of this, as well as of various other Gothic customs, which still in some degree derogate from the boasted refinement and civility of modern Europe.

The obligation to demand or grant the *satisfaction* of single combat, which is now attached to the character of a gentleman, is founded upon the maxim that courage is the quality most of all indispensable to that rank in society, and that life, with all its duties and enjoyments, is not to be set in competition with the reputation of that quality. But this is a proposition which very few, I presume, would seriously maintain. That life, indeed, is freely to be hazarded, or even sacrificed, on certain occasions, is a tenet of sound philosophy, as well as of the worldly school of honour; but neither philosophy nor true honour will regard the maintaining a mere reputation for courage as one of those occasions. That reputation, too, thus supported, is a very equivocal one; for neither is the man who, urged by the fear of disgrace, reluctantly stands a shot, proved to be brave; nor is he who declines

declines it from motives of duty or good sense, proved a coward. The first might shrink from trials of fortitude, which the second would pass through with credit. Surely, then, an opinion so void of solid foundation, however rooted in prejudice and habit, might be subverted by a bold and manly appeal to the reason of the public. Were two or three examples to occur of a person in a distinguished station, and of tried firmness of mind, who, upon being invited to *go out* with one who imagined himself affronted by him, should say, "I value my life too much to hazard it, and your's also, on such an occasion—if I have done you wrong in the judgment of an impartial umpire, I am ready to redress it, but I shall not retract what I have said or done upon just grounds;" I cannot doubt that such conduct would be countenanced by the approbation of all whose esteem was worth preserving, and that it would soon be imitated.

It is a remarkable fact that the army alone, in which the character for courage can admit of no questioning, should have established certain rules within itself limiting the obligation of accepting challenges. Those, I believe, turn chiefly upon circumstances of military rank and command; but the same professional authority and concurrence which could enforce rules in some cases, might in others. There is one point to which it is highly desirable that the limitation should be extended, and, indeed, the country has a right to require that it should be so; this is, the case of officers engaged in actual service. It is difficult to say whether pity or indignation should preponderate on reading the frequent accounts of thoughtless young men, upon some frivolous quarrel, throwing away lives devoted to their king and country, when just on the eve of setting sail upon some important expedition in which they have an assigned post. Such an act can be regarded as nothing less than a criminal desertion of duty—worse than a common desertion, inasmuch as besides the loss of lives, it involves the flight of the survivors and all concerned in the duel. It would be becoming the gentlemen of the army to declare their sense of this abuse of the principle of honour, by a resolution to hold as infamous, and unworthy the name of soldier, the officer who under these circumstances gives or accepts a challenge. Strictly considered, no men have their lives so little at their own disposal as those who have engaged in the military service. As they are bound, on the command of a superior, to encounter any degree of danger, or even certain death, so they are restricted from undergoing rash and useless hazards, and especially from such as expose other lives along with their own. In this light, doubtless, the practice of duelling was regarded by the heroic Gustavus Adolphus, when, in order to abolish it among his officers, he decreed that the combatants should fight till one fell, and that the survivor should be hung on the spot.

This example might lead to the supposition that nothing more would be necessary for effecting a reform in this point, than that the sovereign should in earnest employ his power and authority for the purpose. And, doubtless, the discountenance of a court, steadily and impartially

impartially exercised, might produce a considerable effect upon those who are dependent on its favours. But experience proves, that the general influence of a court upon the manners of a nation is much less than might be expected; and that even in absolute monarchies, national habits are little under the controul of the individual sovereign. Honour and conscience are two things that spurn the interference of power; and false notions grounded upon them are to be counteracted only by juster notions with the same foundation. If the public opinion makes it disgraceful in certain circumstances to refuse a challenge, the countenance of royalty itself cannot afford a shelter from its consequences. The laws of honour can be altered or abrogated only by its legislators. The common laws of the land are of little avail here; since those who think it incumbent on them to confront the dangers of combat in establishing a reputation for courage, will not shun the additional hazard of a criminal prosecution. Further, it is almost impossible that, during the present state of opinion, the rigour of the law can be put in force on these occasions. Neither will judges be found to direct, nor juries to bring in, verdicts of murder in ordinary cases of killing by duel; for although the crime, according to legal definition, can bear no other construction, yet the sentiment with which it is viewed is totally different. The perpetrator is frequently more an object of pity than of detestation, and appears rather as the unhappy instrument of a fatal necessity, than as the sanguinary agent of malice or revenge. I shall not here enquire how far a distortion of the letter of the law for an humane purpose is justifiable; certainly, accustoming juries to tamper with their oaths, and equivocate with the direct meaning of words, is a very dangerous practice; and perhaps it would be better in cases of this kind to leave the exercise of mercy in the hand in which the constitution has placed it, than to save a criminal by an acquittal contrary to the evidence of fact. I only mean to assert that nothing in reality can be expected from the law as it now stands, towards abolishing the custom of duelling.

My conclusion from this discussion is, that it is both desirable and possible greatly to limit, if not entirely to abrogate, a practice which of late years has been gaining ground, and becoming more and more destructive to the peace of society; but that this can be effected only by the adoption of more rational sentiments by that class which is peculiarly implicated in the practice. Society has always in its own hands the means of enforcing such rules as are necessary for the preservation of order and decorum. What it resolves to countenance, no individual can render disgraceful in the public opinion; and surely nothing is better worthy of its interposition, than to prevent outrages, which throw men back into the state of nature, and introduce barbarism into the bosom of civilization.

N. N.

ABSTRACT OF THE JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO ENGLAND.

*By a Lady.**

HAVING embarked on board the Buffalo man of war, with a number of passengers, amongst whom there were eighteen women and twenty-one children, besides ten convicts who were to be landed at Norfolk island, we sailed from Port Jackson, in company with the Francis schooner, on Tuesday, October the 21st, 1800, at 9 a. m. with a fresh breeze from the westward.

On the following day, at noon, we descried a vessel to the northward, which, on bearing down, proved to be the Speedy whaler. At night a tremendous gale came on, accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain, which continued till the 23d, and during which we lost sight of the schooner.

On the 29th, in the morning, we passed Lord Howe's island and Balls's pyramid, which are situated in latitude 31° 35′ south, and longitude 159° 9′ east.

Nothing particular occurred till the 5th of November, when at dawn of day we discovered Phillip's island, and at 9 a. m. Norfolk island. A large sail appeared in the N. W. quarter. As a very heavy sea broke on the beach of Sydney, we sailed to Cascade, a landing place on the opposite side of the island, where the ten prisoners were landed. Cloudy damp weather. Norfolk island lies in latitude 29° 2′ south, and longitude 168° 5′ east.

November 6th and 7th. The surf being very high both at Cascade and at Sidney bay, it was impossible for a boat to land at either place during these two days. The weather was fine and clear, and the island wore a beautiful appearance, being covered with lofty pine trees, intermixed with lesser trees of the brightest foliage. The banks and many of the steepest hills were covered with native flax, which grows in the greatest luxuriance. The large sail we had seen proved to be the Albion, Captain Bunker, who touched at the island for provisions.

On the 8th, the weather being perfectly fine and the surf moderate, I was induced to go on shore immediately after breakfast. We landed without much difficulty at Cascade, and walked to Sydney. The road was just wide enough for one carriage, and ran between pine trees, whose majestic height screened us from the scorching rays of the sun, and rendered the walk to Sydney, which is about three miles and a half distant from Cascade, extremely pleasant. After descending a very steep hill, we reached Sydney, where, the governor's house excepted, there is not one good building. The town is built close to the water side, and the inhabitants must, I think, be greatly annoyed by the

* The same from whose papers we formerly gave an account of the south-west side of New Caledonia. Vide Athenæum, Nos. 9 & 10.

the noise of the surf, which is continually foaming and breaking with such violence as to render it difficult to hear what any person says. The land in every part of the island has a fertile appearance. The government-garden, which is situated in Arthur's Vale, is extensive and in high cultivation. Beyond it is a piece of water of a circular form, with a small islet, covered with flowering shrubs, rising in the centre of it, which gives it a romantic appearance. This pond abounds with eels of the finest kind, and its water turns a mill of considerable size. The farms extend all along this vale, and their luxuriant fields, in which the grain was nearly ripe, yielded a rich prospect. Major F. the lieutenant-governor, paid me every polite attention, and, at my departure in the evening, had a horse with a side-saddle and attendants in readiness to convey me to Cascade. Being rather fatigued, I gladly availed of his politeness, and had a most pleasant ride in the cool of the evening to Cascade, when we re-embarked in the Buffalo's jolly-boat. A heavy swell had drifted the ship to a great distance from the island, and we did not reach her till after a row of three hours, when it was quite dark.

On the 9th, at 9 a. m. the Buffalo fired a salute of fifteen guns on governor Hunter's leaving the ship. On the 10th we made sail and stood off, and on the 11th hoisted in the boats and took our departure from Norfolk island; Mount Pitt bearing S. W. three or four miles; wind at E. S. E.

We had light breezes and good weather. On the 16th, being Sunday, divine service was performed on the quarter-deck, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson. The greatest part of the passengers and the whole of the ship's company attended, and behaved with great decorum and proper attention. The performance of this duty was continued every Sunday during the voyage, except when prevented by the weather, or such incidental occurrences as will be noticed.

On the 19th it fell quite calm, with slight showers. A large green turtle was seen within a few yards of the ship.

On the 22d we had fresh breezes and cloudy weather. North Cape of New Zealand bearing S. S. W. distant about ten leagues; saw the land very distinctly. A sperm-whale was this day seen from the ship. On Sunday, the 23d, light breezes and hazy weather. Lost sight of the land of New Zealand. Great numbers of porpoises were seen. Much of my time was this day passed in rendering every service in my power to one of the female passengers, a Mrs. Molloy, whose life was despaired of. Her being within three weeks of lying-in, and some other cruel circumstances, rendered her situation truly calamitous, and called forth every feeling of humanity.

On the 24th we had uncommonly fine weather; the ship going seven knots an hour under a steady breeze from the westward. The fine weather continued for several days, with moderate breezes, and clear moonlight nights, which are peculiarly pleasant and desirable at sea, in which I frequently indulged myself with walking the deck till a late hour, viewing the waves by the mild rays of the orb of night. No fitter time or scene for contemplation; and my mind at those times enjoyed

enjoyed a tranquillity which led my thoughts to soar beyond the extensive sweep of the ocean, and the wider expanse of its spangled canopy; even to that unknown world which the spirits of the just inhabit.

On the 26th Mrs. Molloy, the person before mentioned, and who was at this time supposed to be near death, was, to the great surprise of every person on board, safely delivered of a girl, after a very easy labour, and both seemed likely to do well.

On Sunday the 30th we had such frequent and heavy showers of rain, with fresh gales and hazy weather, that the performance of divine service was prevented. We this day calculated our distance from Cape Horn to be 4,384 miles.

For the three or four first days of December we had fresh breezes and squally weather. Vast flights of birds of the albatross, pintado, and peterel kinds, passed the ship on the 2d. On the 5th it blew violently hard, with frequent heavy squalls, accompanied with rain and a great sea running. The next day the weather moderated. A large whale was seen within three yards of the ship, and on the 9th another of an enormous size was near enough to have been struck from the cat-head. A gale came on on that day, which increased in the night and on the next day, so that the ship was obliged to lie to. The sea ran very high, and struck her with such violence as to lay her repeatedly on her broadside. Towards noon the wind veered round two points to the westward, which enabled the ship to continue her course with the foresail and mainsail set. The gale became more moderate in the evening, and gave us hopes that the succeeding day would see it out. On the 11th our hopes were more than realized, for the gale not only abated, but a pleasant breeze sprung up from the wished-for quarter, and we went the whole day with studding sails set on both sides.

On the 13th we carried away the maintop-mast studding-sail-yard in a squall. It continued squally with fresh gales till the 18th, when a great storm came on (the most serious we had encountered since we left Port Jackson) from the north-westward, with frequent heavy rain and hail; the ship scudding under her foresail, seven and eight knots an hour, with a great sea running. The storm continued, with unabated violence, till the 20th, when it subsided, and the weather became clear and pleasant.

Saturday, 27th December. Some days have elapsed since I laid aside my pen. A dreadful catastrophe, which I will endeavour to relate as circumstantially as possible, prevented my resuming it till I found my spirits more collected. It was Christmas eve, and we were sitting round a good fire, anticipating the pleasures of the ensuing day, for which great preparations had been making for several days, when we heard a great noise on the main-deck, which we soon learnt was occasioned by Mr. L. one of the midshipmen, who was excessively intoxicated. Stripped to his trowsers, his face flushed with liquor, his countenance (which, I must observe, was, at the best of times, one of the worst I ever saw) dark and malignant, and his mouth foaming with

with passion, he was uttering the most horrid oaths, and threatening to strike or destroy every person near him. He refused obedience to the orders that were given to confine him to his cabin, which was under the half-deck, till menaced to be punished at the gangway. He then went in, and the door was shut upon him, but not fastened. In less than five minutes afterwards he appeared, stark naked, just under the main-chains on the gangway, having got out at the port in his cabin. He was discovered standing on the gangway, by his calling out, "make haste, messmates, bear a hand, I am going to drown myself; bear a hand, messmates, tell them I am going to drown myself." All hands thronged to that side of the ship; he looked up and said, "call my messmates, tell them I am going to drown myself, I wish well to all the Buffalo's ship's company;" and instantly plunged into the deep, before any means could be used to prevent him. The ship was going at the rate of seven knots, directly before the wind, a considerable sea was on, and night had just set in, it being between nine and ten o'clock, so that he must have been out of all reach before a boat could have been lowered. To describe the horror and dismay it occasioned throughout the ship is impossible. One moment we had all been witnesses to the dreadful state of drunkenness he was in, and had heard his blasphemous oaths, and the next, whilst they were yet quivering on his lips, we saw him rush into the presence of his Maker, "with all his imperfections on his head." It cannot be expected that the next day, the joyful anniversary of our Saviour's nativity, would pass over very chearfully, while the circumstance was still so recent; and it appeared to have had a very serious effect on the minds of his messmates, and I hope will be a warning to some of them, who were known to drink very freely. The weather at this time was cold and dreary, the atmosphere dark and cloudy, and all around was gloomy. We had nothing to chear our spirits but the consciousness that every passing moment lessened the distance between us and our native country. We had likewise an earnest desire to see land again, having lost sight of it for nearly two months; besides which, the coast we were next approaching, the southern extremity of America, had the charms of novelty, if it possessed no other, to recommend it to most of us, as very few of the passengers, and none of the women on board, had seen it. Our distance from Cape Horn being reduced to 1,057 miles, gave us hopes of seeing it at the expiration of another week, provided the winds continued favourable.

January 1st, 1801. The weather beautifully clear, inclining to calm, and as warm as a fine spring morning in April in England, which was highly acceptable to us, who had so long encountered the blustering cold weather of the Southern Pacific. We are only, by estimation, 363 miles from Diego Ramirez, an island near Cape Horn. I had not the least expectation of meeting with such fine weather in the south latitude of 56° 36′. It put us all in high spirits: a large party dined in the great cabin; we had a dance in the evening to the drum and fiddle, and, upon the whole, passed a very pleasant New-year's day.

On

On Sunday, the 4th, a strange sail was seen in the north-west quarter, distant about seven miles. Every thing had been put in readiness for action some days before, in case of falling in with an enemy off Cape Horn, and the crew had, at the intervals of fine weather, been exercised at the great guns. The sight of this vessel appeared to give fresh life and spirits to the officers and ship's company; far different sensations did it excite in me, and my spirits were not a little raised when a thick haze came on about six o'clock, which entirely concealed her from our sight. It cleared, and the sun shone in three hours afterwards, but no vestige of the vessel appeared till between four and five in the afternoon, when the strange sail was descried as far as the eye could reach to windward, and in half an hour afterwards we thought, by the help of glasses, a schooner was in company with her. Shortly after we saw clearly that they were two large ships, under a great press of sail; upon which nothing was heard on all sides but "I hope they will bear down upon us; we are ready to give them a warm reception," &c.; but the result proved that their sails were set to get clear of us; they steered a course directly contrary to our's, and before the evening set in they totally disappeared, and with them my fears. The general opinion respecting them was, that they were two outward-bound whalers.

On the 6th we had heavy squalls from the westward, with flying showers of hail and rain; and being within a short distance of Cape Horn, with a great sea rising and night coming on, it was judged best to bring the ship up by the wind, under close reefed topsails. On the next day it blew very fresh from the S. W., and the horizon clearing up, we saw land, supposed to be Statenland, bearing W. N. W. distant 13 leagues. Upon this the cables were bent, and every thing got in readiness to anchor in New-year's harbour, where it was intended the ship should water, for, by the consumption during her long run, she was so high out of the water, and crank, that it was dangerous to put much sail upon her. As we drew near the land, a strong current set us off a considerable distance; it foamed like breakers, and seals were seen leaping in it in all directions. We got within four leagues of Cape San Juan, and nearly abreast of New-year's harbour, but without any hopes of getting in. We persevered for twelve hours in attempting it, and then finding the ship losing ground, and every appearance of a storm coming on, she bore up, and I took (in all probability) my last look of Statenland. I cannot say any thing in favour of its appearance. Not a tree is to be seen; the land is in general very high and peaked; the tops of many of the hills, or rather mountains, were enveloped in thick dark clouds; patches of snow appeared on their steril sides, and even in the inlets, which had the advantage of streams of fresh water, no herbage was to be seen.* It will, therefore, be easily believed that we left it without regret, and

* Since I wrote the above, I have been credibly informed by a gentleman, who has been on shore at Cape San Juan, in Statenland, that impenetrable woods are to be found in several of the deep vallies, so that my supposition of there not being a tree on the island is erroneous.

the safety of the ship was insured by filling the empty casks with salt water. Our thoughts were now all turned towards the Cape of Good Hope, the distance to which promontory from hence is 3402 miles: this, however, we think nothing of, having crossed the largest ocean in the known world, and sailed 7995 miles since we left Port Jackson.

(To be continued.)

METAPHORICAL DEATH.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

YOUR correspondent X. Y. needed not to have taken so much learned pains in defending the expression of Rowe and Shakespear, "She died every day she lived," since it is manifestly borrowed from that of St. Paul in the 15th chap. of 1 Corinthians, "I die daily," which we have the advantage of continually hearing in the burial service. In fact, no religious metaphor is more common than that of being *dead to the world*, *dead to passion and affection*, *mortified in our appetites and passions*. *Mortification* is even the word adopted for an important religious duty, by which a figurative *death* of worldly desires and emotions is temporarily induced. The figure is sometimes employed in an opposite sense, as, *dead in trespasses and sins*, *dead to a sense of duty and religion*, and the like. To this purpose I remember an instance in which it was applied by an old minister with singular metaphorical boldness. Having in his sermon been painting in strong colours the character of a female absorbed in the pleasures and vain pursuits of the world, to the neglect of every thing solid and serious, he concluded with saying, "It might be written over her door, *Here lives a dead woman!*"

Your's, &c.

ACCOUNT OF THE FOREIGN AND INTERNAL TRADE OF RUSSIA.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE sent you for insertion in your valuable journal the following article on the foreign and internal trade of Russia. It is an interesting subject, and I have no doubt will be very acceptable to many of your readers.

W. J.

The harbours from which the principal part of the trade which Russia carries on in Europe are situated on the North Sea, the Baltic, the

the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof. A particular tarif, and consequently different duties, were established formerly for the harbours on each of these seas, and there was even more than one tarif for the harbours on the Baltic; but this inequality no longer exists. All the harbours of the European part of Russia have been subject, since the year 1782, to the same regulations in regard to the customs, but they do not all enjoy the same commercial privileges. The exportation of Russian productions is free to them all without limitation; but the importation of foreign goods without exception is permitted only in the harbours of St. Peterburgh, Riga, and Odessa. In all the other European harbours no articles can be imported but such as pay duty by the quantity, which, according to the tarif, is the case with those of the least importance. Maritime trade must be carried on in those ports only where there are custom-houses; and to prevent contraband trade, the same measures are adopted on the sea coast as on the land frontiers of the empire.

The trade between Russia and the other states of Europe is almost entirely a passive trade, and therefore carried on by commission. The merchants in Petersburgh and Archangel, through whose hands it passes, are for the most part foreigners, and in the harbours of the Baltic they are chiefly Germans. In the year 1790, among the foreign houses at St. Petersburgh which did not belong to the guilds, there were twenty-eight English, seven German, two Swiss, four Danish, several Prussian, six Dutch, four French, two Portuguese, one Spanish, and one Italian. According to a later regulation, all merchants in Russia, the English alone excepted, in consequence of their commercial treaty, are obliged to belong to one of the guilds, and, in return, they enjoy the privileges of the guild, in proportion to the tax which they pay for their capital.

The number of the Russians engaged in foreign commerce in these places is comparatively small; but there are some Russian houses at Moskva, St. Petersburgh, and Archangel, who have a very extensive correspondence, and who carry on a direct trade with foreign countries. Several of these houses, by the regularity and order with which they conduct business, have obtained general confidence; but this, upon the whole, is rare, and the want of credit seems to be the principal obstacle which has prevented the Russians from carrying on trade through a direct correspondence with other nations.

The manner in which the export trade is carried on at St. Petersburgh, and which may serve to give an idea of this branch in general, is as follows: The Russian merchants from the interior parts of the empire repair to the capital at a fixed period, and enter into contracts with the foreign merchants for the sale of certain specified articles. These bargains are generally made in November and December, and on condition of being paid the whole price beforehand, or a part down and the rest on the delivery of the merchandise, which takes place in the following spring or summer. Between these two kinds of contract there is commonly a difference of from eight to ten per cent. In all contracts formerly the money for the most part was paid in advance,

vance, because the Russian merchants were not able, without this assistance, to purchase the articles from the peasants at the fairs, and to deliver them in the summer; but since the Russian dealers have become more opulent, contracts of this kind are uncommon. At present the Russians purchase the goods with their own money and at their own risque; but they sell only one half of them at St. Petersburgh in winter, as they reserve the other half till the next summer, at which time the market price is generally higher. It, however, sometimes happens, in consequence of political events and other unforeseen circumstances, that the prices of some articles are lower in summer than in winter. The goods are conveyed to Petersburgh chiefly by water, for which purpose several merchants unite and freight a large bark, and the quality of them is examined on their delivery by a sworn broker.

In regard to the import trade, foreign articles are either ordered by the Russian merchants through the medium of the foreigners resident in St. Petersburgh, or they are offered for sale by the latter in the different sea-ports. In both of these cases the Russian merchants received them formerly on condition of paying the price by instalments, at six, twelve, or more months; but as the situation of the Russian merchants has of late been much improved, payments at so long periods have become uncommon.

The most important of all the Russian articles of exportation is hemp, the best of which comes from the Ukraine, White Russia, and the districts formerly belonging to Poland. That of the Ukraine, from Sherodub and Karatshef is, however, the longest and the strongest. As soon as it arrives at the different staples it is conveyed to public warehouses, and after being completely cleaned and dressed, is made up into bundles of about four *schiffpund* each. The bands are always of the same kind of hemp, and the different sorts, of which there are three, are distinguished by their number. The value of the hemp exported in 1793-1795, taking one year with another, amounted to 847,000 rubles, the duty on which was 422,000 rubles.

The next article is flax, the best of which is obtained from Novgorod and Pskove, White Russia, Dnica, and the environs of Marienburg, in Livonia. The greater part of this flax goes to England and Scotland; large quantities also are sent to Portugal and Italy. The value of that imported in 1793-1795, taking one year with another, amounted to 5,270,000 rubles; the duty on which was 327,000. More than one-half of the flax exported from Russia is shipped at Riga; the greater part of the rest goes from St. Petersburgh, and small quantities from Narva, Pernau, and other places.

Iron forms also a considerable article of exportation from this country. The Russian iron, according to its quality, is divided into three principal kinds. 1st. Iron from bog ore, which, on account of its being easily fused, forms excellent cast articles; but bar iron made from it is too brittle. This kind is seldom exported. 2d. Iron from argillaceous and other kinds of iron-stone, which differs in its mixture and quality, and consequently varies in its price, but in general it is

fit

fit for being either cast or hammered. A larger quantity of this iron is exported than of any of the rest. 3d. Siberian iron, from the east side of the Ural mountains.

The exportation of the following articles of iron is permitted: Cannon, mortars, bombs, balls, and warlike stores; cast iron in pots and other cast wares; cast iron in pigs; old broken iron and bar iron. Some articles are allowed to be exported free of all duty; of this kind is sorted iron. The common bar iron is two and a half inches in breadth, and half an inch in thickness; and iron above or below this standard is called sorted iron. Other articles which enjoy the same privilege are, white and black iron plate, anchors and iron nails, files and other tools, arms and iron window-frames.

Of these articles free from duty the only one exported in any considerable quantity is sorted iron. In regard to the rest, Russia imports from foreign countries the greater part of those which it uses. The bar-iron makes above four-fifths in value of the whole iron exported. Sorted iron is shipped only at Archangel and Riga. The exportation of cast wares is of very little importance. That the exportation of iron from Russia has increased will appear by the following comparison: The quantity exported in 1767-1769, taking one year with another, amounted to 1,951,464 poods; but, in 1793-1795, to 2,965,724. The value of the whole iron exported in 1769 was 1,463,000 rubles; in 1793-1795, one year with another, 5,015,000.

Another article, of which large quantities are exported from Russia, is tallow. The greater part of it comes from the Kergisean frontiers, where for many years past from forty to sixty thousand sheep have been annually bought up merely for the tallow; and, therefore, the flesh of these animals in this part of the empire is scarcely of any value. In the year 1767, a citizen Orel having represented to the emperor, that in consequence of such immense numbers of cattle and sheep being purchased merely in order to obtain their tallow, a considerable decrease had taken place in their number, and the price of meat had been raised, some regulations were made to put a stop to so pernicious a practice. It, however, appears, that the exportation of tallow has increased in an extraordinary degree in the course of the last fifteen or twenty years. In 1767-1769 it amounted, on an average, to 272,926 poods annually; and in 1793-1795, to 1,074,367.

The principal kinds of cloth made of hemp and flax exported from Russia are sail-cloth, Osnabruc sacking, raven duck, ticking, linen table cloths, and diaper. It appears that the number of the sail-cloth manufactories in this country has increased greatly since the time of the American war; and this needs excite little surprise, as the demand for sail-cloth since that period has been greater, and as the price has risen so much that some of the manufacturers have sold their cloth at fifty or sixty per cent. profit. The largest establishments of this kind from which Petersburgh procures its sail-cloth for exportation are chiefly in Jaroslaf, Kaluga, Kostroma, and Shuia. In the year 1769 the value of all these articles exported was 1,935,000 rubles.

As the Russian corn is well dried, and exceedingly proper for being kept,

kept, it is preferred by foreigners to that of other countries. Of all the Russian harbours Riga exports the largest quantity of this article; but very little of it goes from Livonia, as it scarcely produces enough to supply its own distilleries. Rye, barley, and oats are shipped chiefly at Riga, where the quantity of all the different kinds of grain exported amounts to about 20,000 lasts. Wheat is exported chiefly from the harbours of the Black Sea; it is exported also, but in less quantity, from Riga, Archangel, and Petersburgh. Formerly the principal grain exported was rye, but for some years past wheat has taken the lead in this respect, in consequence of its being shipped in the harbours of the Black Sea, where it formed the most important article of commerce during the last general war. In the year 1786 the quantity of it exported from all the ports of that sea amounted to 68,731 Tshetwerts, and in 1793 to 162,000. The value of all the grain exported from Russia in 1793-1795, taking one year with another, amounted to 2,878,400 rubles.

The timber exported from Russia may be reduced to four different kinds; deals, oak-wood, spars, and ship-timber. Masts are shipped chiefly at St. Petersburgh and Riga, but sometimes from other harbours on the coast of Livonia. The masts sent from Riga are cut down in the forests of Poland and Russia, and must often be conveyed at great expence to a navigable river. At Riga they lie on some island or in the water till they are sold, which is never the case till they have been measured and sorted by the mast-broker of the town.

Including deals, the export timber trade at Riga amounts to 564,653 rubles; but that at St. Petersburgh to only 106,444. The timber trade requires a large capital. The timber is obtained from very remote places, and is sometimes two years or more, if the rivers be low or other obstacles occur, before it can be conveyed to the place where it is shipped. To supply the demand from foreign nations the timber-merchant must always have a large stock in hand, and consequently is obliged to enter into a contract for two or three years with the proprietors of the forests. On these occasions a third part of the purchase money is always paid down, and the rest at stated periods, which are longer or shorter according to the expences incurred by the transportation.

The number of ships which frequent Riga every year, for the timber trade alone, amounts to three or four hundred; and as large vessels only can be used for the transportation of masts, they generally complete their lading with other articles. That this trade, besides the spirit of industry it excites in districts which have few productions but their forests, is highly advantageous to Russia, by the large balance in its favour and the sums of money it brings into the country, will appear from the following calculation. A quantity of timber purchased at the forest for 57,690 rubles, is attended with an expence of 173,070 for transportation; so that the whole price will be 230,760. The export duty on this sum will amount to 57,922; and if to this be added the other expences, the interest of the capital employed, and the profit obtained by the seller, which, estimated at twenty per cent.

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of the buying price, will be 46,152 rubles, it will be found that this quantity of timber, which is sold on the spot where it is cut down for 57,690 rubles, will cost the foreign merchant 327,134.

It appears, therefore, that foreigners who purchase Russian timber pay for it more than six times the original price; one half of the whole capital, or three times the purchasing price, goes to the expence of transportation; a seventh part of the capital comes into circulation at Riga, and more than a sixth part, or a sum equal to the prime cost, is paid as duty into the public treasury.

The exportation of ship timber is attended with still greater advantage, for it appears that the duties to the crown in this case amount to a fourth part of the capital, and exceed the prime cost by about one half; and on some articles it is even more striking, for a hundred masts purchased at the forest for 900 rubles, cost at the place from which they are exported 3,390.

But however beneficial the timber trade may be to the Russian government as well as to individuals, it may at length become injurious to the state, should this source of public wealth be exhausted by unlimited exportation and improper management of the forests. In the year 1798, the bad state of the woods on the Kama and the Volga, the increased price of timber, and the dearness of fire-wood in Petersburgh, Moskva, and several of the provincial towns, induced the late emperor to prohibit the exportation of timber, except in cases for which his special permission should be obtained. This order was attended with very serious consequences to some of the northern harbours, for it appears by the custom-house books of the year 1793, that the timber trade at Onega formed nine-eights, at Viborg eight-sevenths, at Fredericksham one-half, at Narva one-fourth, at Riga one fifteenth, at Pernau one-sixteenth, at Petersburgh one twenty-sixth, and at Archangel one fifty-fourth of the whole export trade of the empire. On the 28th of the same month, however, a second order was issued, by which the exportation of timber was allowed till the end of the year 1798; but the lateness of the season, the want of ships, and the insecurity of the sea, prevented most of the merchants from taking advantage of this permission. These towns, therefore, and particularly Riga, made application to government to obtain at least leave to export within an unlimited period the timber they had on hand, and that for which they had entered into contracts. It appears from a calculation made on this occasion, that Riga, at the end of the year above mentioned, had lying on its wharfs timber to the value of 1,340,000 rubles; and the value of that contracted for by the merchants, to be delivered in the years 1799 and 1800, amounted to more than a million and a half, two-thirds of which sum, according to the lowest calculation, were already paid. The purchased timber was already cut down and partly on the road, but could not be transported further without a new advance of money, and consequently must have been left to rot; whereas, by being exported, it would have brought into the public treasury 700,300 rubles

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of duty, and into the kingdom more than four millions of foreign money. In consequence of the representations made on the subject, another ukase was issued on the 21st of December, 1799, which permitted all the timber already cut down, and that lying on the road or conveyed to the harbours, to be shipped for exportation; but the college of the admiralty and of commerce having received orders to take into consideration the principles on which the timber trade ought to be established, and to transmit their opinion to the senate, that it might afterwards be laid before the sovereign, the result was an ukase, dated March 1st, 1800, by which the exportation of timber was allowed on the same footing as before, but with this alteration, that the export duty was doubled; and in this state it still remains.

(To be continued.)

A SPECIES OF CANT.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I PERUSED with much pleasure and gratification the excellent treatise on Canting by your correspondent Rusticus. There is, however, in the religious world, a species of canting totally distinct from all others, and which consists in a man's letting the public know, from his *own confession*, what a *worthless character* he is. Thus, for instance, an Arminian Methodist, who persuades himself that he has been "born again," or a Calvinist, who has the presumption to believe that he is one of the "elect," makes no scruple to tell the world that he is "the vilest of sinners," and that "the thoughts of his heart are evil and that continually;" but if a byestander should take him at his word, and say, "Aye, this is exactly the opinion I had formed of you in my own mind, notwithstanding your outward appearance of sanctity," it would quickly be found that this *great sinner* will shelter himself under the *general corruption* of human nature, and feel himself much offended at the application being made to him as an *individual*.

Now, Sir, this is a direct cant, through which the devotee, who loads himself with the most opprobrious epithets, expects to have the highest compliments paid to his piety and humility.

Your's, &c. P.

Hampstead, 30th May, 1808.

ON MOTTOES.

THE application of passages from eminent authors, by way of authority, illustration, or ornament, has been a very ancient practice, and in modern times has become a custom which, like all prevalent

valent customs, has often deviated into excess. At the revival of literature, when it was the chief object with men of letters to display the extent of their reading, scarcely any work appeared without a multiplicity of decoration of this kind. Not a pamphlet was published without its mottoes in Greek and Latin, and not a sentiment, however trivial, was hazarded without confirmation by parallel sentences from the ancients. The pedantry of this practice at length became an object of ridicule. It is certain, however, that the moderate use of quotation, when directed by judgment and taste, has been at all times agreeable to cultivated readers, who have received from it the double pleasure of unexpectedly meeting with passages which they have admired in their proper places, and of seeing them happily introduced in new connexions.

It is not my intention in the present paper to speak generally of quotations, but only of that species of them which are peculiarly called mottoes. These are short sentences, either prefixed to books, or inscribed on portraits, coats of arms, edifices, devices, and the like, which serve as heads or titles indicating the essential character, object, or design. The French have a happy term to express the motto to a device or emblem; they call it *l'ame*, the *soul*. In fact, a well chosen motto contains the spirit or essence of the thing to which it is applied.

There are two different modes of application of these quoted passages, which divide them into two distinct classes. In the first the author's words are taken in their proper sense; in the second, they are allusively employed, and transferred to a different meaning. Of the first, the excellence consists in the nervous and pointed expression of the thought which it is intended to enforce: the beauty of the second depends upon starting some unexpected but exact resemblance, which surprizes by the ingenuity of the application. Examples shall be given to illustrate this distinction, which, it is hoped, may afford some entertainment to the classical reader, whatever be thought of the introductory matter. Those of the first class will take the lead.

A variety of mottoes have been inscribed on clocks and sun-dials, with the intention of warning the spectator of the unheeded lapse of time. I recollect none superior in energy to the two following, afforded by Seneca's Epistles. "Inscii rapimur." "Nisi properamus, relinquimur." The English language is so inferior in conciseness to the Latin, that no adequate version can be given; but we might say, "Time whirls us on unfelt." "Haste, or you stay behind."

The same author gives in three words what would serve for a striking sentence on a tomb-stone; "Abstulit, sed dedit:" the words are similar to those of Job, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," which is simply pious resignation; but Seneca, who applies them to Fortune, has a different meaning; "She has taken away, but she first gave"—and the lesson is, "Remember that you have enjoyed what you now lament to have lost." By the substitution of Deity, to Fortune, it would become pious as well as philosophical.

What Seneca says of certain frivolous and useless modes of sophistical reasoning in his time, would not unaptly apply to the modern subtleties of metaphysicians: "Nec ignoranti nocent, nec scientem juvant:" "Ignorance of them does no harm, and knowledge no good:" which is not quite so satirical as a line on logicians, quoted by Guy Patin,

Gens ratione furens, & mentem pasta chimæris.

A political writer meaning to reproach a nation for its readiness to plunge into war upon any view of profit, might adopt this sentence from Livy: "Maxime omnium belli avida, modo præda aut merces esset." On the other hand, he might apply to an unfeeling despot, who had involved his country in a war destructive to himself and his subjects, these lines from Statius:

Tu merito: ast horum miseret, quos sanguine viles
Conjugibus natisque infanda ad prælia raptos
Projicis excidio, bone rex!

Unpitied thou! but these deserve a tear,
Who, with their wives and babes, a race despised,
By thee are thrust to slaughter—best of kings!

An incapable minister, whose presumption has led him to assume the direction of the state in a time of danger, which is tenfold augmented by his own rashness and ignorance, could not be more forcibly imaged than in the following simile applied by Silius Italicus to the consul Flaminius in the second Punic war:

Ut pelagi rudis, & pontem tractare per artem
Naescius, accepit miseræ si jura carinæ
Ventorum tenet ipse vicem, cunctisque procellis
Dat jactare ratem; fertur vaga gurgite puppis,
Ipsius in scopulos dextra impellente magistri.

As he who takes a hapless vessel's helm,
New to the sea, nor taught the pilot's art,
Does the storm's office, gives the bark a sport
To every adverse gale; wide o'er the main
She flies, his own rash hand amid the rocks
Steering her fatal course.

It would be an elegant compliment to apply to a master of one of our great schools the lines which Statius in his Sylvæ addresses to a person of the same profession.

Et nunc ex illo forsan grege gentibus alter
Jura dat Eois, alter compescit Iberos;
Hi dites Asiæ populos, hi Pontica frænant,
Hi fora pacificis emendant fascibus, illi
Castra pia statione tenent: tu laudis origo.

And now, perchance, amid the studious flock,
One to the East gives law, one rules the West;

These

These the rich Asian tribes, the Pontic these
O'erawe; in peaceful courts their wholesome sway
These exercise, while those in watchful camps
Their sacred country guard—thine all their praise!

These examples, which, perhaps, will have the merit of novelty to most readers, may suffice for the first class of mottoes. Of the second, the following instances may be given.

There is not, I think, in all Shakespear, a passage of more poetical beauty than that in which Prospero describes the gradual return of reason in those who had been bewildered by his magic. How finely would it apply to the progress of light and knowledge succeeding an age of ignorance and superstition!

The charm dissolves apace;
And as the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so their rising senses
Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle
Their clearer reason.

A modest writer in Natural History or Natural Philosophy might adopt for his motto the reply of a soothsayer in Antony and Cleopatra, when questioned concerning his knowledge.

In Nature's infinite book of secrecy
A little I can read.

I once saw in an edition of Pope's works a line from Ovid happily prefixed in manuscript to the epistle of Eloisa to Abelard. It is taken from the Fasti, where the poet describes the conflagration of the temple of Vesta:

Mistaque erat flammæ flamma profana piæ:

Mixed with a holy flame, a flame profane.

The same hand, to a list of orders of knighthood had written, from Banquo's remark on the witches in Macbeth,

The earth has bubbles as the water hath,
And these are of them.

The cause of the ascent of an air-balloon might be very aptly expressed in the words which Ovid applies to the vapour that arose from the body of Memnon on the funeral pile, and was changed into birds:

Levitas sua præbuit alas.

Its lightness gave it wings:

and the aeronaut himself might appropriate the words of Perseus in the Metamorphosis, when descending at the court of Scythia from his aërial flight.

Veni nec puppe per undas,
Nec pede per terras: patuit mihi pervius æther.

Not

Nor cross the sea, nor o'er the land I came,
My open path was through the yielding sky.

I am conscious that all these are only the trifles of literature; but they are agreeable trifles, and afford no contemptible exercise for ingenuity; while other things, equally trifling, only exercise industry. One of the most distinguished among modern literary societies was the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, the original object of which was to invent devices and suitable inscriptions for commemorating the glories of the reign of Louis XIV. The purpose was adulatory, but the institution gave birth to many ingenious ideas. That the discovery and application of mottoes is no trivial task may be inferred from the paltry quibbles that disgrace the arms of many of our nobility, and which may, indeed, prove the antiquity of their families, but indicate the taste of a barbarous age. I am not fond of suggesting new places, or I would propose that some ingenious scholar should be appointed *motte-master* to the Herald's college. The many *parvenus* who would wish to wear their blushing honours with every graceful decoration, might provide a competent salary for such an office.

NUGAX.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD AND MONMOUTH.

*By a Gentleman of Literary Eminence—continued.**

From Shrewsbury our road led us through an open country to Dorrington and Longnor-park, almost at the base of a widely-extended range of mountains, the three larger of which are called Lowry, Long Mount, and Caer-Karadoc. At their feet is spread an ample and variegated tissue of landscape, where verdure and foliage are exuberant to excess.

The camp of the dauntless Caractacus was entrenched upon the topmost summit of the last-mentioned mountain, and may be still traced by a vallation and huge fragments of rock. It was at a fortunate point of time that we came immediately under them, for the sun was setting, and the mellow beams fell beautifully on the whole stupendous mass. At mid-day, vastness, unbroken by accidents of light and shade, is their only character; but in the evening every projection was relieved and heightened by glowing tints, and the leading idea of barrenness was suppressed, as the shifting rays produced the richest variety of colouring.

From Church-Stretton we advanced through a mountainous tract of many nameless hills, conical and differing in appearance only from their magnitude. The road is serpentine and the valley deep. The moon

* This part connects with p. 420, No. 17.

moon rising behind the highest hill, faintly tipped its edge with a pale silver hue, which made the increasing darkness more visible. We were then in Haywood Forest, the well known scene of the Masque of Comus, which is said to have been formed upon the following incident. Soon after the Earl of Bridgewater, Milton's first patron, was appointed Lord President of Wales, and had entered upon his official residence at Ludlow castle, his children, Lord Brackley, Mr Thomas Egerton, and the Lady Alice, were benighted in this forest, and the latter even lost for some time;

> —— as their way
> Lay through the perplexed paths of this dread wood,
> The nodding horror of whose shady brows
> Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger.
>
> *Comus*, l. 36.

Milton well knew how such an incident might be improved by a mind replete with classical imagery, and well versed in the study of the best models of the Greek drama or Italian romance. In his introduction of the magician Comus and his attendants, he may be indebted to the Circe of Homer or the Armida of Tasso, nor is the happy adaptation of these fables to so simple a circumstance his least praise.

It now became so dark that the moon shewed us only the strong rising dew which involved every object, and spread like the ocean over the whole country, which becomes more open as we approach Ludlow, so that we passed by with regret Onebury, Bromfield, and Oakley park. The twilight, which had at first thrown a mild tint over this rich tract, had now veiled it in obscurity, and imagination could only picture beauties which reality had more happily supplied. Crossing the river Team, we entered the old town-gate at the midnight hour.

There are few of our ancient walled towns remaining which convey any idea of what they once were. The first and most complete specimen of the fortifications of the middle centuries I observed at Juliers, in Flanders. An accident contributed to heighten their effect. Arriving some hours after sun-set, the gate was closed and the bridge drawn up; admittance was gained by the sound of bugle horns, with which the foreign postilions are usually furnished. The shrill sounds re-echoed by the arches and other coincidences, characterised a scene so often described in chivalrous story. Ludlow, like Shrewsbury, is situate on a hill, with a declivity on every side. It is a spacious and well-built town, having an air of great cheerfulness. The castle rises from the point of a headland, and its foundations are engrafted in a bare grey rock. The north front consists of square towers, with high connecting walls, which are embattled with deep interstices, and the old foss inclosing it is now formed into walks which extend almost a mile. A bare and precipitate ridge runs parallel on the western side, and is beautifully crowned with wood, above a chasm through which the

the broad and shallow river Team pursues its course. By no circumstance is the general beauty of this scene more assisted than by the weir or cascade, and the fine old bridge at its termination, from whence we looked over that scope of country which the preceding night had prevented us from inspecting, and we learned that Lord Clive's, at Oakley park, would have well merited our attention.

Having walked round the moat, we entered the base court, containing several acres. On the right hand of the gateway are the ruins of barracks, in constant use when this castle was the palace of the Lords Presidents of Wales. The Keep is a vast square tower, very lofty, ivy-mantled to the top; the adjoining entrance has been rebuilt in a more modern style, over the portal of which is a niche, carved with the armorial bearings of queen Elizabeth and Sir Henry Sydney. This inscription is subjoined:

HOMINIBVS . INGRATIS . LOQVIMINI . LAPIDES!

"The 23 Yeare of the reigne of Queen Elizabeth and the fifteenth yeare of the residence cōplet of Sir H. Sydney, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, 1581."

For the querulous beginning of it the Sydney papers will readily account. Sir Henry had been nurtured in courts, and entrusted with the government of Ireland, in the rigid administration of which he found many successful enemies. He was therefore willing to retire to this place, and to superintend the education of his son, Sir Philip Sydney, the short-lived Marcellus of that day. Immediately opposite to the entrance is the great hall, very spacious, and lighted by many lancet windows. It is now without roof or floor, so totally dilapidated is that splendid stage upon which Comus was first exhibited, scenes upon which chivalry exhausted her choicest stores both of invention and wealth, and where hospitality and magnificence blazed for many ages in succession, without diminution or decay.

On the left hand is a circular building, with a window and doorcase of early Norman, having internally a well-finished series of small niches: there is a beautiful arch still open, but the part with which it formed a communication is destroyed. This was the chapel, the repository of its illustrious masters after death, and of their armorial trophies. The inner court is surrounded by many buildings, in which the usual appendages to a castle are still to be discovered. The kitchen, oven, well, and dungeon are strictly correspondent with Gothic imagery, as equally necessary to unbounded hospitality and to barbarous punishment. At a small distance the effect of the whole is truly grand, and in some points of view the towers are richly clustered with the largest in the midst. The whole circuit may be investigated from the walks, richly overshaded by the trees which have grown up since the dismantling of the castle. Few instances convey to the mind a more pleasing melancholy than the contemplation of ancient splendour, the memory of which is past. Of the early history

tory of this important fortress much may be gathered from the old chroniclers, who noticed every castle in England which was at that time the scene of important events.

As the chief of many manors contiguous to the marches of Wales it was granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomeri; and here King Stephen contended for sovereignty with the Empress Maud. Simon de Montfort, the stout Earl of Leicester, was proud to obtain it; here the excluded Duke of York signed his feigned allegiance to his weak competitor Henry VI. and from hence the ill-fated sons of his successor were summoned to London.

> Me seemeth good that with some little train,
> Forthwith from Ludlow our young prince be fetched
> Hither to London, to be crowned our king.
>
> *Rich. III. A. 2. S. 3.*

Says the Duke of Buckingham in the faithful detail Shakespeare has adopted of the transactions of those times. Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. died here prematurely in 1502, and is entombed at Worcester.

In the turbulent reign of Charles I. this castle was in a state of perfect repair and defence, for it was considered as one of his nineteen palaces, and the furniture sold by an order of parliament. Though still annexed to the crown and leased out, no care had been taken to prevent its falling a prey to petty rapacity. Among the older inhabitants some may be found who remember the roof of the hall and other apartments, and the destruction of several towers which had been undermined, that the roads might be mended with their materials. We condemn, without scruple, the barbarism of the Turks, who burn the marble of the Grecian temples into lime, not reflecting that the remains of Gothic castles, the pride of our antiquity, are frequently as unworthily applied.

For many years this venerable castle was the refuge of the outcasts from the borough, who maintained themselves by the sale of the plunder, without fear or controul; and if it be at present secured from such devastation, it is still too much neglected.

Leland notices the parish church as being superior to any in this part of the country; it is, indeed, of complete form and contemporary erection. The pure architecture prevalent in the fourteenth century, and practised by the immortal Wykeham, in the nave at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, is here displayed in a very perfect specimen. The arches in particular under the tower are finely proportioned. It will grieve the lover of the elaborate monumental sculpture, so prevalent in the last century but one, to see the mutilation which the highly-finished effigies in white marble of Judge Bridgeman and his lady have undergone. These recumbent figures are in a style of execution superior to that of Nicholas Stone, who does not particularise this work in his catalogue preserved by Vertue, and given by Mr. Walpole. From the very minute resemblance to portraits from Vandyck,

Vandyck, it may be presumed that they were finished, as those mentioned in the cathedral at Gloucester, by the ingenious Francesco Fanelli, who was much employed in England during the reign of Charles the first.

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS ON ITALIAN TYPOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IF the following Observations on Italian Typography, from Boni's Letters, should be adapted to the plan of your learned miscellany, they are at your service.

Genoa was not among the last of the cities of Upper Italy that introduced the noble art of printing, nor is she the least celebrated in the branch of typography. Matthew the Moravian, and Michael of Monaco, appear to have been the first to establish a printing press at the close of the year 1473. This is the title and signature of the only book known that bears their names:

Nicolai de Avsmo *Supplementum summæ quæ Pisanella vocatur.* At the end we read,

Bonorum omnium largitore volente Deo expletum feliciter Januæ X. Kal. Julii millesimo quadringenteo L. I. I. quarto (1474) *per Matheum Morauum de Olmuntz et Michaelem de Monacho Socium ejus.*

This book is very scarce. The author was Fra. Niccolò, of Osimo. He is said to have compiled it in a convent near Milan, and finished it on the 28th of Sept. 1444. Among other works by him the following is worthy of note.

Quadriga Spiritualis in uulgari—impressa per Magistrum Phedericum de comitibus de Verona in civitate Esii anno 1475, *sexto Kl's Novembris*, in 4to.

In the library of the cathedral of Bergamo is a small work, which is probably the first essay of Genoese typography. This is the title and description of a calendar for that city in 1474:

LA RAZONE DE LA PASCA E DE LA LVNAELE FESTE.

The first pages contain an account of Easter, the lunations and festivals: in the seventh we read an oration which Dante sung every hour, as follows:

Io credo in Dio: e in uita eterna spero:
In Santo Spirto; e in Jesu di Maria:
Si com la chiesa scrive: e cãta ĩ uero:
O Padre nostro chi in cieli stia:
Sanctificato il tuo sãto nome:
Rendiamo gratia di quel che tu fia.

Da

Da ogi a noi la cottidiana mana:
Senza la qual per questo aspro deserto:
A retro va chi più de gir s'afana.
E come noi del mal che siam soferto:
Perdoniam a ciascu: e tu perdona:
Benigno: e non guardar a nostro merto.

Then follows a Latin oration—

O Juste judex Jesu Christe, &c.

The work is in small 4to, and contains 16 pages, each having 32 lines. The type is Italian, and the execution shews the attempt of a man not conversant with typography. The paper-mark is a pair of scissars, with a line descending from them, terminated by a star. This book gives an interest to the history of calendars, it being contemporary with the famous one of Nürnberg, composed by the celebrated astronomer Muller, and published at his own private press in 1474.

With the above close the labours of the first Genoese typographers. The name of Michael never appears again in the catalogue of printers. Matthew afterwards went to Naples, and in the following year published LUCII ANNÆI SENECÆ *opera*, in fol. at the end of which is an epigram *Gabrielis Carchani Mediolanensis doctoris in artificem Matthiam Morauum carmen laudatorium.* Then follows the signature; *Sub domino Blasio Romero Monacho Populeti impressum hoc opus in ciutate Neapolis anno dm.* M.CCCC.LXXIIIII *diuo Ferdinando regnante.* He continued publishing a great many works till 1491. It appears that he died about 1498, because in that year we have a collection of Pontano's Dialogues, printed by John Tresser and Martin, of Amsterdam, and it says *charactere quo utebatur Morauus.*

After an interval of six years printing was again revived in Genoa by a Carmelite, of whom we have IOHANNIS DE NANNIS *ord. Prædicat. Glossa in Apocalypsim: de statu Ecclesiæ et de futuris christianorum triumphis in Saracenos.* It is in 4to, with the signature *impressa Genue per Reuerendum magistrum Baptistam Canalum Ord. Carmelitarum in domo Sancte Marie cruciforum.* And at the end is, *Ex Genua* 1480 *die* 31 *Martii in Sabbato Sancto completum et impressum Genue eodem anno die* VIII *Decembris.*

No other work was printed in Genoa during the fifteenth century.

SAVONA.

This name does not occur in the list of typographical cities, although printing was introduced there as early as it was in Genoa. In the Museum Clementinum was the following work, BOETHII *Consolatio Philosophiae*, in 4to; and at the end we read, *impress. in Sauona in conuentu Sancti Augustini per Fratrem Bonum Johannem: Emendante Venturino Priore anno* M.CCCC.LXXIV. The discovery of this work is of great value, as it not only adds the name of another

city to those which established printing presses at an early period, but also makes known the name of a printer of two celebrated works, that have given rise to many useless conjectures.

The first is SANCTI AUGUSTINI *Confessionum lib. XIII.* It is in 4to, with this tetrastich at the end:

Quam laetum Augustina ferat confessio foetum
Praesens Fratre refert pagina pressa suo.
Teutonicis delatus enim bonus aere Johannes
Hoc Mediolani fertile pressit opus.

Anno Incarnationis Domini M°.CCCC°.LXXV°. XII. *Kal. Augusti.*

The other is ALEXANDRI GALLI DOCTRINALE, in folio. At the end is the following note: *Alexandri de Villa Dei Doctri.* DEOLAUDUS: *feliciter explicit. Impressum sat incommode: cum aliquarum rerum quae ad hanc artem pertinent impressori copia fieri non potuerit in huius artis initio: Peste Genue: ast: alibique militante. Emendauit autem hoc ipsum opue* VENTVRINVS PRIOR *grammaticus eximius ita diligenter: ut cum antea Doctrinale paruæ emendatum in plerisque locis librariorum uitio esse uideretur: nunc illius cura et diligentia adhibita in manus hominum quam emendatissimum ueniat. Imprimentur autem posthac libri alterius generis litteris: et eleganter arbitror. Nam et Fabri et aliarum rerumquarum hactenus promptor indigus fuit: illi nunc Dei munere copia est: qui cuncta dispouit pro suae uoluntatis arbitrio.* AMEN.

This Venturino, who was born in the county of Nice, kept a school in many of the neighbouring counties, and after having made a journey to Rome, taught grammar in Acqui, and afterwards in Alba about the year 1483, where he remained some years. The grammar of Alexander was in great estimation from 1240, when the author flourished, till 1500.

NOVI.

Soprani and Marchand place the introduction of printing in this city in 1479; but Tiraboschi observes, that there probably is an error, as there exists a copy of the same work mentioned by them in Bergamo in 1484.

SVMMA BAPTISTINIANA *casuum conscientiae*, in 4to; and at the end we read *Stampata in* NOVE *per Nicolao Girardengo.* M.CCCC.LXXXIV. The author was Niccolò Salio. Girardengo printed in Venice from 1479 to 1482, and then went to Pavia. The next year he published, without the name of the place, HENTISBERI SOPHISTAE *probationes* XXIV. *Januarii*, 1483. There was another Girardengo of Novi, named Francis, probably a brother of Niccolò, who from 1480 to 1500 exercised the same art alternately in Venice and in Pavia.

My next will treat of the typography of Pavia and Brescia.

Yours, C. W.

DUTY OF SOVEREIGNS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE following anecdote of Francis I. related by Pasquier in his "Recherches," deserves notice as displaying a proper feeling in that monarch with regard to one of the great duties of a sovereign. The Seigneur de Talart, a gentleman highly allied, having murdered one John de Marests, long escaped the punishment due to his crime through his interest with the persons in power. At length, the grandmother of the deceased went to Fontainebleau, and fell on her knees before the king as a suppliant. Francis asking her what she wanted, "Justice, Sire, justice!" she replied. He immediately bid her rise, and addressing himself to the surrounding courtiers, "By the faith of a gentleman (said he) it is not for this gentlewoman, who desires nothing but what my duty to the public obliges me to grant, to prostrate herself before me; but it is for those who importune me for pardons and remissions, which are only matter of royal grace and favour." He then patiently listened to her complaint, and promised that she should receive redress; which was soon after performed by the public execution of the offender, notwithstanding the intercession of all his kindred and friends.

I confess this story pleases me better than one which is told by Millot and others of Henry IV. as a striking proof of that prince's consideration for the lower class of his subjects. Having been informed that some peasants in Champagne had been plundered by his soldiers, he wrote thus to their officers, who were in Paris: "Set off immediately—let the matter be rectified—you shall answer for it. What! if my people are ruined, who are to maintain me? who are to bear the public burdens? who are to pay your pensions, gentlemen? By heavens! to quarrel with my people, is to quarrel with me!" These words, as Millot observes, are those of an enlightened politician; and we know from other facts that they were spoken by a prince of great humanity. But considered in themselves, they imply nothing more than a prudent regard to his own interest. For, might not the owner of a flock of sheep, who had been informed that his servants plucked off their wool for their own profit, say to them, "If my sheep are fleeced, how am I to be maintained? how are my rent and your wages to be paid? to rob my sheep is to rob me!" Yet this very master, at the shearing season will have them clipt to the skin, or will sell them to a butcher, if he thinks it for his advantage. If a monarch comes to consider his subjects merely as his property, he can have no claim to patriotism or philanthropy for any exertions to promote their prosperity, any more than a West India planter for keeping his slaves in health and vigour. It is true, this is a policy which mean and little minds do not readily adopt, yet it is compatible with the most perfect selfishness. Its principle betrays itself as soon as

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some favourite object is embraced by the monarch, which opposes the happiness of his people, for then, the sacrifice of the latter to the former is made without hesitation. Thus this very Henry IV. after he had brought his kingdom, by the assistance of Sully, into such a flourishing state, that he was able by heavy imposts to fill his coffers, was about to put the public welfare to a hazard, in pursuit either of a grand scheme of ambition, or of a licentious passion disgraceful to his age and station.

The prince who says *my people*, in the same sense that he would say *my dogs or horses*, is in perpetual danger of using them, like those animals, only as instruments of his pleasure or pastime.

CIVICUS.

PASSAGE IN POPE'S HOMER CRITICISED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

HAPPENING the other day to take up Pope's Translation of Homer's Iliad, I was arrested at the following line, Book ii. verse 833, as conveying, if not a wrong, at least, a very equivocal meaning. The words are,

> Full fifty ships BENEATH *Achilles' care;*

which, taken without reference to the context, might be understood to mean that the fifty ships were unworthy Achilles' notice. Thus Whitehead, in his "Youth and the Philosopher," has

> The time profusely squandered there
> On vulgar arts BENEATH *thy care*, &c.

But Homer, in the original says,

> Των αυ πεντηκοντα νεων ην 'αρχος 'Αχιλλευς.
>
> *Homeri Ilias, Lib.* ii. 685.
>
> Of whose fifty ships Achilles was commander.

Pope, for the sake of his verse, appears to have hazarded the word "beneath" for under, though they are by no means synonymous: as in the metaphorical sense in which he must have considered them, the former invariably, I believe, signifies "unworthy of" and the latter "in subjection to," which may be shewn by numerous authorities. With all deference to the general excellence of Mr. Pope's version, I conceive the use of the word "beneath," in the before-mentioned passage, as amounting to more than a poetic liberty—as an inaccuracy, which ought to be pointed out for the sake of cultivating precision in our own language, and especially as being committed by one to whom

we

we look as a model. Under this conviction I am emboldened to request the insertion of this comment in your excellent publication,

And remain your obedient servant,

J. W.

MEMORIAL DUE TO BLAKE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

WHILE I concur with your correspondent in the wish that a public monument should be erected for the excellent Locke, I must beg leave to mention another great man for whose memory such a testimony of respect is forcibly claimed, as due not only on account of his high merits, but by way of reparation of an insult offered to his remains. It is well known, that immediately after the Restoration, one act by which the base spirit of the new reign was displayed, was to disinter several persons who had been honoured with a burial in Henry the seventh's chapel, and to treat their corpses, some with indignity, others with neglect. Among these was the renowned ADMIRAL BLAKE, whose body, which had received the highest national honours through the patriotic feelings which animated the administration of Cromwell, was no longer thought worthy to lie among kings and the relatives of kings, and was deposited in some obscure corner in St. Margaret's church-yard. Mr. Fox, in the manly introduction to his posthumous historical volume, has affixed a just note of infamy to the meanness of Monk, who could see without interference this dishonourable treatment of the remains of the man with whom he had successfully fought his country's battles. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the English navy never produced a braver or abler commander than Blake, who, says lord Clarendon, "first brought ships to contemn castles on shore, and taught seamen to fight in fire as well as upon water;" and that his public spirit, integrity and disinterestedness were equal to his valour. He was, indeed, in all respects one of the noblest characters of the age. After the most active services to the cause which, in the civil wars, his conscience led him to prefer, he consented, under a government which he regarded as an usurpation, to serve his country against foreign enemies, and made its name feared and respected on every coast visited by its flag; and so liberally did he share his purse with his friends and sailors, that all his high posts and rich captures did not add five hundred pounds to his patrimony. Amid the honours justly paid to so many other heroes of the British navy, it is surely discreditable to the nation that no memorial of one who may be placed at the head of the list is to be found, except in the pages of history.

Yours, &c. ADMONITOR.

OMNIANA.

96. *Writing Tables.*

It is remarkable, says Mr. Douce, that neither public nor private museums should furnish any specimens of these table-books, which seem to have been very common in Shakespeare's time; nor does any attempt appear to have been made towards ascertaining exactly the materials of which they were composed."

I happen to possess a table-book of Shakespeare's time. It is a little book, nearly square, being three inches wide and something less than four in length, bound stoutly in calf, and fastening with four strings of broad, strong, brown tape. The title as follows: "Writing Tables, with a Kalender for xxiiii yeeres, with sundrie necessarie rules. The Tables made by Robert Triple. London. Imprinted for the Company of Stationers." The tables are inserted immediately after the almanack.

At first sight they appear like what we call asses-skin, the colour being precisely the same, but the leaves are thicker; whatever smell they may have had is lost, and there is no gloss upon them. It might be supposed that the gloss has been worn off, but this is not the case, for most of the tables have never been written on. Some of the edges being a little worn, shew that the middle of the leaf consists of paper; the composition is laid on with great nicety. A silver style was used, which is sheathed in one of the covers, and which produces an impression as distinct and as easily obliterated as a black-lead pencil. The tables are interleaved with common paper.

97. *Lions of Romance.*

There is a distinction made in Palmerin de Oliva between *Leones Coronados* and *Leones Pardos*. The former, who may be called Lions Royal, are those who know blood-royal instinctively, and respect it, I suppose, as a family sort of tie. The others have no such instinct. Maulequi, the soldan of Babylon, had sworn to throw Palmerin into the lion's den; this oath he could not break, but, at his daughter Alchidiana's request, he gave orders that he should be put in the den and the gates shut upon him, and then instantly let out. There were fifteen lions in the den, twelve royal ones and three *pardos;* these three attacked him, for he did not chuse to retreat (c. 79). As all fifteen are called Lions, and the keeper is called *Leonaro*, it is evident that the *leones pardos* are not meant to be leopards, but that it is some imaginary distinction. For though, according to old fabulous history, this was a species of mule beast, produced by the lioness and leopard having conjunction together, or the lion and leopardess, there was an enmity between the true lion and these bastards, so that they never could have been kept in one den. The true lion is jealous of this beast, who "is a very tyrant, and advouterous in his kind;" and he knoweth, sayth Pliny, when the lyonesse hath played him false play, and

and hath played the advoutresse with the libard, by a certain rammish* smell or sweate which ariseth of them both; yet if she washeth herselfe throughly, she may deceyve him. The leoparde hath his cabbage in the yearth, with two contrary wayes undermined to enter into it, or to run out of it at his pleasure; verie widie at the coming in, but as narrow and straight about the mid cabbage: whether his enemie the lion, running sometimes after him and apace, at the first coming in thither is narrowly pent, insomuch that he cannot neyther get forward nor backwarde. That seeing the leoparde, he runneth apace out at the furder hole, and commeth to that whereas the lion first ran in, and having him hard pent and his back towards him, bighteth and scratcheth him with tooth and nayle, and so by art the leoparde getteth the victory, and not by strength.

The greene Forest, or a naturale Historie, &c. compiled by John Maplet, M of Arte and student in Cambridge, entending hereby that God might especially be glorified, and the people furdered. London, 1567.

98. *Cortes.*

Diego Velazquez took Cortes with him to Cuba as one of his secretaries, a situation for which he was not at that time well qualified, being too apt to jest, and too fond of conversation. Whatever the cause may have been, they soon disagreed. Judges of Appellation arrived at Hispaniola, and the malcontents in Cuba drew out secretly their complaints against the governor. There was no other means of crossing over to present them than in an open canoe, and Cortes undertook this desperate service. Just as he was about to embark he was seized, and the papers found upon him. Velazquez at first was about to hang him; but, upon intercession, contented himself with putting him in irons, and embarking him on board ship to send him to Hispaniola. He contrived to rid himself of his fetters, and, while the crew were asleep, got overboard, and trusted himself upon a log of wood, for he could not swim: it was ebb tide, and he was carried a league out from the ship; the flow drove him toward shore, but he was so exhausted that he was on the point of letting loose his hold and resigning himself to his fate. It was not yet day; he hid himself, knowing search would be made for him as soon as he was mist on board; and when the church doors were opened he took sanctuary.

Near this church there dwelt one Juan Xuarez, who had a handsome sister of excellent character. Cortes liked her, and found means to let her know it. Whoever has seen Vertue's print of Cortes, from Titian's picture, will know that of all men he must have been one of the most beautiful. One day he was slipping out of the church to visit her, an Alguazil watched him, slipt in at another door, came out behind him, caught him behind, and carried him to prison.

Velazquez

* It is curious to see how this M. of Arte has debased the expressions of Pliny—Odore pardi coitum sentit in adulterâ lea, totâque vi consurgit in pœnam. Idcirco eâ culpâ flumine abluitur, aut longius comitatur.

L. 8. § 17.

Velazquez was about to proceed against him with extreme rigour, but the governor was of a generous nature and was persuaded to forgive him. Cortes married the girl, and said he was as well contented with her as if she had been the daughter of a dutchess. The Alguazil, Juan Escudero, who had entrapped him, was one of the conspirators whom he afterwards hung in New Spain.

Of these singular facts in the history of so extraordinary a man, no mention is made by Robertson. What that author has said of Antonio de Solis may be applied to himself: "*I know no author in any language whose literary fame has risen so far beyond his real merit.*"

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

THE PERIPLUS OF SCYLAX OF CARYANDA.

The Periplus of Scylax of Caryanda, if genuine, will from its antiquity justly claim regard as one of the most venerable documents of geographical science now extant. The earliest notice which we possess of this navigator is that of Herodotus,* who gives the following account of an enterprize in which he is said to have been employed: "A great part of Asia was discovered by Darius, who, wishing to ascertain the place where the river Indus (the only river, after a single exception, which produces crocodiles) falls into the sea, dispatched various persons, in whom he could place confidence, and among them Scylax of Caryanda. Proceeding from the city of Caspatyrus, and the Pactyian territory, they sailed down the river in an easterly direction to the sea, and then continuing their voyage on the sea towards the west, in the thirtieth month they arrived at the place from which the Egyptian king dispatched the Phœnicians, whom I before mentioned, to circumnavigate Libya. After their voyage, Darius subdued the Indians, and opened the navigation of this sea."

Suidas gives a very brief account of Scylax, in which he has evidently confounded different persons of the same name. "Scylax of Caryanda (a city of Caria, near Halicarnassus) a mathematician and musician, wrote a periplus of the coasts beyond the pillars of Hercules, a book respecting Heraclides, king of the Mylassians, a description of the circuit of the earth, and an answer to the history of Polybius."

The Periplus which still remains, bearing the name of Scylax, is a brief survey of the countries along the shores of the Mediterranean and Euxine seas, together with part of the western coast of Africa, surveyed by Hanno. It commences at the straits of Gibraltar, and proceeding along the coasts of Spain and Gaul round the Mediterranean, returns to the same point, and then briefly describes the coasts of

* IV. 44.

of Africa along the Atlantic as far as the island of Cerne. It is in general little more than an enumeration of nations, towns, and distances, though intermixed with some occasional notices of natural productions, and in a few instances detailing the common fables of the age. It concludes with an account of the Diaphragmata, or passages across the sea from Greece into Asia, &c. and an enumeration of twenty important islands in the order of their magnitudes.

It has, however, been doubted by various writers, and especially by the Vossii and Dodwell, whether the Periplus now extant be the work of the ancient Scylax; and they point out various circumstances tending, in their opinion, to refer it to a lower period. By others, as Gronovius, Fabricius, Sainte-Croix,* and Larcher, its genuineness is strenuously maintained. It seems by all the controversialists to be admitted as the work of some Scylax of Caryanda, but Vossius supposes a Scylax contemporary with Darius Nothus; and Dodwell, with Polybius, to suit their respective hypotheses. It is, however, to be observed, that these suppositions rest on no better support than that of conjecture, with the exception of the testimony of Suidas, the authority of which is destroyed by its own confusion. Perhaps, as Fabricius conjectures, the author of the answer to Polybius was Scylax of Halicarnassus, mentioned by Cicero as the friend of Panætius, and a distinguished astronomer.

The more ancient writers who speak of the Periplus seem uniformly to ascribe it to the Scylax of Herodotus, the contemporary of Darius, son of Hystaspes. Strabo† mentions him as a citizen of Caryanda, and denominates him an ancient historian, παλαιος συγγραφευς. He likewise quotes him as fixing the commencement of the Troas from Abydus, which agrees with our present copies. Stephanus Byzantinus, in his article of Caryanda, speaks of Scylax in terms similar to those of Strabo. The anonymous Greek writer of the life prefixed to the Periplus describes Scylax as a most ancient author, and observes, "that it is a clear proof of his antiquity, that he was ignorant of Alexander the Macedonian, and of the times immediately preceding him, so that we may justly be surprised at the extent of his geographical knowledge. Ælius Dionysius, in his first book concerning Alexandria, says that Scylax addressed his treatise to Darius." There can be little doubt, therefore, both that the ancients possessed the Periplus now extant, and that they ascribed it to the only Scylax of Caryanda, for whose existence we have any sufficient authority, who flourished under Darius Hystaspis, and is mentioned by Herodotus.

The following arguments, tending more or less definitely to support the antiquity of this treatise, are principally taken from Fabricius and Sainte-Croix.

The country extending from that of the Molossi to the river Peneus, and Homolium, a city of the Magnesians, is described by the name of

* Observations geographiques et chronologiques sur le periple de Scylax, par M. le Baron de Sainte-Croix. M. R. A. I. Tome xlii.

† De Liv. ii. 42. ‡ xiv. 658.

Hellas, limits which we find only in the work of this geographer, and which are only applicable to the times anterior to Herodotus. The meaning of the passage appears, however, to have been mistaken. Scylax evidently intends only to observe, that from Ambracia on the west, proceeding round Peloponnesus to the mouth of the Peneus on the east, the country is wholly occupied by Greek nations and towns, in opposition to the scattered colonies which occur to the north of these boundaries. When he reaches the Magnesians, he observes, "hitherto from Ambracia Greece is uninterrupted."

The people inhabiting the country which extends from Ambracia to the Ceraunian mountains, had not yet built cities, notwithstanding the convenience of the harbours, which seemed to invite their establishment. The Chaonians and Thesprotians still lived in villages, which, it is supposed, could not be true in times later than those of our author. Afterwards several cities arose, Onchesmus, Buthrotum, Ephyra, and others.

Elis, according to Scylax, extended to the south as far as Lepreum, where Arcadia commenced, advancing from the interior to the coast. Both by Homer and the later geographers, it is well known, the Arcadians are represented as an inland tribe. Their position on the coast by Scylax is therefore a remarkable circumstance. Some traces of the fact are, however, preserved. It appears from Strabo* that the Arcadians contested the possession of the maritime district of Triphylia, and probably at some periods occupied it. Triphylian Pylos (the Pylos of Nestor) bore also the name of Arcadian.

Scylax speaks of Corinth and Carthage as flourishing cities, which, however, only proves his age to have been anterior to 146 B. C. about which time these cities were destroyed, the former by Mummius, the latter by Scipio.

No traces, as the anonymous biographer observes, are to be found of the enterprizes of Alexander. Pharus is described as a desert island, with convenient ports, but destitute of water, which must be procured from the lake Maria, the Mareotis of other authors. Scylax makes no mention of Alexandria, an omission which cannot be considered as possible if it had then existed. He speaks of Tyre as an island and a royal residence, both which it ceased to be by the conquest and works of Alexander. In his description of Cilicia he takes no notice of Issus, rendered famous by the victory of Alexander over Darius, and celebrated by succeeding writers. He mentions the walls of Thebes, destroyed by that conqueror.

In the second Phocian war the cities of the Phocians, with the exception of Delphi, Aba, and Elatea, were destroyed by order of the Amphictyons, and reduced to the state of villages, which were not permitted to contain more than fifty houses each. In Scylax we find the names of several cities as still subsisting, which were razed in virtue of this decree. The writer must therefore be placed previous to this period in the reign of Philip.

The Megareans founded successively the cities of Selymbria and Byzantium,

* L. viii.

Byzantium, on the shores of the Bosphorus. The Byzantines being expelled from their city by the Phœnicians during the Persian war, founded Mesembria, on the western coast of the Euxine, in the seventy-first Olympiad, 496 B. C. Scylax mentions Selymbria and Mesembria, but is silent respecting Byzantium. The Persians were expelled from Byzantium by Pausanias 477 years B. C. twelve years after the death of Darius. It may be conjectured that Scylax wrote while Byzantium was nothing more than a military post occupied by the Persians.

Such are the chief arguments by which the antiquity of the Periplus has been vindicated. The principal writers who have impeached its authority are Gerard* and Isaac Vossius, and Dodwell.

The arguments alleged by the elder Vossius, in support of his hypothesis, are the following: that the walls of the Piræus, built by Themistocles, are mentioned by Scylax; that he speaks of Amphipolis, founded by Brasidas in the Peloponnesian war: that he notices Cleostratus, of Tenedos, and Callistratus, the Athenian rhetorician, the founder of Datus. He therefore chooses to consider the Darius mentioned by the anonymous writer of the life of Scylax as Darius Nothus, who began his reign 424 B.C. He afterwards, with some degree of inconsistency, seems to change his opinion, and is inclined to think that the present Periplus is an abridgment made at a late period, probably in the reign of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, when extracts and epitomes were common, of the work of the ancient Scylax.

To the arguments of Vossius it is replied, that the walls of the Piræus, as appears from Thucydides, were commenced in the Archonship of Themistocles, before the Persian war, and might be known to Scylax, the ancient geographer. Amphipolis, it is confessed, received its name from Brasidas at a later period, but it existed before under the name of ἐννέα ὁδοί, or the Nine Ways, and some transcriber may have substituted the more recent for the obsolete term. Cleostratus, of Tenedos, seems to have lived in the reign of Cyrus. Whoever was the founder of Datus, it existed early enough to be noticed by Scylax, as it is mentioned by Herodotus.

The objections of Dodwell are not in general of much force. He expresses his surprise that any one should have supposed the Periplus to be the production of the Scylax of Herodotus, since it totally differs from the account of his enterprize given by that historian. To this it is sufficient to reply, that no person who has read the narrative of the historian and the work of the geographer, can suppose them to refer to the same object. It, however, by no means follows, that the leader of the Indian expedition may not have surveyed the sea on the shores of which he was born, and have left a record of his observations and enquiries. The identity of the author of the Periplus, and the ancient navigator, is inferred from the coincidence of the name and country, the opinion of ancient authors, and the total want of evidence that any other geographer to whom these circumstances are applicable, ever existed.

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* De historicis Græcis, i. 19. † ix. 75.

He further objects the mention made in the Periplus of Carthaginian settlements on the coast of Spain, which could not, he contends, have existed in the age of Scylax, as the Carthaginians had at that period established no dominion in Spain. It cannot, however, be deemed improbable that, with the consent of the inhabitants, they may have stationed factories for the purpose of commerce on the coast, long before they carried their arms into the interior of the country, as has been the case in India with the English and other European nations. It also appears from Diodorus,* that the Carthaginians, in the time of Xerxes had closely† connected themselves with Spain, and at a much earlier period had made settlements in the adjacent islands.

Another objection is founded on the position of some Celtic colonists, noticed in the Periplus as left by their companions near the mouth of the Po, between the Tyrrhenians and the Veneti. Dodwell contends, that at no period before A. U. C. 582, could any Celtæ be settled on the coast of the Hadriatic in this situation; but his reasoning is too vague, and too much encumbered with gratuitous hypothesis to produce conviction.

We read in the Periplus that Leucas having been separated from the continent, was in the time of the author of that work an island, whereas Thucydides speaks of Leucas as in the sixth and seventh years of the Peloponnesian war being still a peninsula. It is shewn from Strabo‡ that the Corinthians under Cypselus insulated Leucas by digging a canal, which may have been obstructed in the time of Thucydides. In fact Leucas appears to have been alternately an island and a peninsula, as the channel was kept clear or neglected. When visited by Spon and Wheeler, the channel was only about fifty paces wide, with three or four feet in depth of water.

The name of Messene appears in the Periplus. This city was destroyed by the Lacedæmonians, and did not exist in the time of the ancient Scylax. It was rebuilt by Epaminondas, in the fourth century before the Christian æra. No argument can, however, be drawn from the passage, which is evidently corrupt, Messene being placed near the sea-shore, and Ithome, its citadel, at the distance of eighty stadia inland. The passage is conjecturally emended in different ways by Palmerius and Sainte-Croix.

Various other objections are urged by Dodwell, which seem not to merit much attention, and the genuineness of the Periplus may on the whole be considered as unaffected, at least by any arguments hitherto advanced.

As a specimen of the work, that part of the Periplus is inserted which relates to the western coast of Africa, from its coincidence with the subject of the preceding paper. In consequence of the very corrupt state of the text, it has been necessary in some instances to translate from the conjectural emendations of various commentators.

"Sailing from the columns of Hercules, with Libya on the left, we find a great bay, extending to the promontory of Hermæum; for here, also, is a promontory of that name. In the middle of the gulph is a place

* xi. 1. † v. 16. ‡ viii. 452.

place called Pontium, with a city. Near the city is a considerable lake, in which are many islands, and about its banks grow various kinds of reeds and aquatic plants.* Here also are found the birds named Meleagrides, which, if elsewhere found, are imported from this country. The name of the lake is Cephisias, and of the bay Cotes. It lies midway between the columns of Hercules and the promontory of Hermæum. From Hermæum a ledge of rocks, covered by the sea, extends to the sacred promontory of Europe. After Hermæum we reach the river Anidos, which flows into a lake. This is succeeded by the river Lixus, and a city built by the Phœnicians of the same name, and beyond the river another city with a port. To the Lixus succeeds a river called Grabis, with a port, and a city of the Phœnicians, named Thymiateria; after which we reach the promontory of Soloeis, extending far into the sea. This part of Libya is greatly celebrated, and esteemed sacred. On the summit of the promontory is an altar, dedicated to the Phœnician Neptune, on which are figures of men, lions, and dolphins, said to be executed with great skill. After Soloeis is a river named Xion, on the banks of which dwell the sacred Ethiopians. Here is situated the island of Cerne. The voyage from the columns of Hercules to the promontory of Hermæum occupies two days, from Hermæum to Soloeis three, from Soloeis to Cerne seven, the whole navigation from the columns of Hercules to Cerne twelve." The sea beyond Cerne is stated not to be navigable on account of the sands and the abundance of weeds. Some particulars are subjoined respecting the mode of intercourse between the Carthaginians and Ethiopians. This account is evidently in part taken from Hanno, though not in all respects consistent with his narrative.

The Periplus, if genuine, is certainly a curious monument of antiquity, and may throw some important light on geographical researches. We have, however, received it in a corrupt, and, probably, a mutilated state. If composed by a citizen of Caryanda, in the fifth or sixth century before the Christian æra, it must in all probability have been originally written in Doric or Ionic Greek. The change into the common dialect is not without example.

The Periplus of Scylax was first published from a Palatine MS. by David Hoeschelius, with Marcianus Heracleotes, Artemidorus, Dicæarchus, and Isidorus Characenus. Aug. Vindel. 1600.

It was again published with the notes and version of Isaac Vossius, Amst. 1639; by Gronovius, with other geographical pieces, Lugd. Bat. 1697; by Hudson, in the first volume of the minor geographical writers, Oxon. 1698. In 1700 Gronovius published remarks on the late Oxford edition, and an examination of Dodwell's dissertation respecting the age of Scylax, which he added to those copies of his own edition which were not yet dispersed, changing the title page.

By dependence on the English translation of D'Anville's ancient geography, an inaccuracy was in the last paper ascribed to that writer, with

* κυπερος, φλοιον, and ορυον, corrected by Salmasius to κοπτιρος, φλεον, and θριον.

with which he is not chargeable. In the translation he is made to say, "Noti Cornu, or Southern Horn, a promontory which is said to be the term of the voyage of the Carthaginian fleet of Hanno. But elsewhere, in the Periplus that bears his name, it appears that this commander did not return till he had circumnavigated the continent of Africa." It would hence appear, that the author had fallen into the error, which has not been uncommon, of confounding the accounts of other writers with the narration of the Periplus itself. The original of D'Anville is perfectly accurate: "Noti cornu, ou corne meridionale, promontoire, le plus reculé, duquel il est dit que la flotte Carthaginoise d'Hannon reprit la route de Carthage, quoiqu' *ailleurs que* dans le Periple qui porte son nom, ce navigateur ne revienne a Carthage qu'en faisant le tour du continent d'Afrique."

D.

SELECT TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

(Continued.)

The remains of Leonidas are certainly among the most beautiful that have been preserved by the zeal of the different collectors. His descriptions are always true to nature, yet original, general, but never common. Many of his pieces breathe a sensibility, a mental refinement, to which the voluptuous poets of Greece are mostly strangers. Of this, the verses on "Home," which I inserted in the last number of my translations, and those of the Mother lamenting the Death of her Son, and his own Epitaph (which were given in the little volume so often referred to) are not unfavourable specimens. His powers of natural description and imagery may be collected from none of his poems more plainly than from the following:

The Return of Spring to Sailors.

Haste to the port—the twittering swallow calls,
Again return'd—the wintry breezes sleep—
The meadows laugh—and warm the zephyr falls
On Ocean's breast, and calms the fearful deep.

Now spring your cables, loiterers, spread your sails!
O'er the smooth surface of the waters roam!
So shall your vessel glide with friendly gales,
And, fraught with foreign treasures, waft you home!

Leonidas set the example to a multitude of followers in the same description. Antipater, Argentarius, Archias, Agathias, Paul, and many others have written poems on this very subject, with regard to which the most remarkable circumstance is, that they vary so little from their original. Not one, as a whole, appears to me to equal it. A few additional images are introduced in some of them; and it struck

me

me that, taking them altogether, a more beautiful combination of picturesque incidents might be formed than any one of them, singly, can present. The following is the result of that suggestion:

With rapid prow the buoyant vessels glide,
And cut the glassy surface of the tide;
The glassy surface, white with foam no more,
But smoothly flowing to the level shore,
Or settled in a deep and calm repose,
Unruffled by the breeze that scarcely blows.
For now the swallow's voice, heard faintly clear,
Spring's gracious zephyr wafts along the air:
Beneath the pent-house roof's embowering shade
The amorous bird her clay-built nest has laid,
Securely guarded for her callow brood:
The cricket has his merry note renew'd;
And early foliage bursts through every grove;
And roses open at the touch of love.
Now set your anchors free—spread every sail,
And loose your cordage to the friendly gale!
Quit, quit the port, where the long winter's day
Has past, inglorious, unimproved, away!
Now tempt again the fortune of the wave,
Seek other shores, and new adventures brave!
So may the gods of trade reward your toil
With every bounty shower'd on every soil,
And guide your barks triumphant o'er the main,
Laden with plenty, to their homes again.

With one more specimen I will now close my Extracts from the poet of Tarentum, although I am confident that many poems of his remain, more worthy, perhaps, of translation than those I have already selected.

The Rural Offering.

To Pan, the guardian of the woodland plain,
To young Lyæus and the azure train
Of nymphs that make the pastoral life their care,
With offerings due old Arcas breathes his prayer.
To Pan a playful kid, in wars untried,
He vows, yet sporting by the mother's side;
Luxuriant on the green entangled vine,
This blushing cluster to the god of wine;
And to the gentler deities who guide
Their winding streamlets by the mountain's side,
Each fruit that swells in Autumn's sunny bowers,
Deck'd with the purple fragrance of its flowers—

Therefore,

Therefore, ye nymphs, enrich my narrow field
With the full stores your bounteous fountains yield!
Pan, bid my luscious pails with milk o'er flow!
And, Bacchus, teach my mellow vines to glow!

Callimachus has left a votive epigram of a very different description, and which appears to require some previous explanation.

It was a general custom among the Greeks (and from them derived to the Romans, as we learn from Persius,

Nempe hoc quod Veneri donatæ a Virgine puppæ,

for girls, when arrived at a certain age, to consecrate to Venus the favourite toys of their more childish years. Their *dolls* were among the most common of their offerings; but it was also a fashion among the young ladies of the maritime parts of Greece to be great collectors of shells; and hence some very beautiful or rare specimen from their cabinets was an offering that could not fail of being acceptable. This solemn consecration took place often on the day, or at least in contemplation of the day, of marriage: and happy might the bride esteem herself if, like the daughter of Clinias, in the ensuing epigram, she possessed the power of making so magnificent a present as the shining conch of the Nautilus.

In the original, the Nautilus himself is the speaker. "I do not ask of thee, oh Venus, that which, when alive, I was accustom'd to implore, that the mournful Halcyon might build her nest in the ocean for me; but only that thou wouldst shower down thy blessings on the daughter of Clinias, who is accustomed to all good works, and was born in the Æolian Smyrna, &c. &c.

From an epigram of Posidippus we learn, that to Venus Zephyrites (the same here referred to) whose temple was placed on the promontory of Zephyrion, near Alexandria, was ascribed the power of calming the sea, and giving a prosperous navigation to sailors; an attribute which Anyte has also celebrated in another Venus. (See Translations, &c. p. 10.)

The Venus Zephyritis was also called Chloris, and Arsinoë, which latter name betrays her earthly origin; for it appears, after all, that she was no other than Arsinoë, the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who obtained after death the honour of an Apotheosis.

The Virgin's Offering to Venus.

Queen of the zephyr's breezy cape! to thee
This polished shell, the treasure of the sea,
Her earliest offering young Selene bears,
Join'd with the incense of her maiden prayers.
Erewhile with motion, power, and sense endued,
Alive it floated on the parent flood,
When, if the gale more rudely breath'd, it gave
Its natural sail, expanded to the wave;

But,

But, if the billows slept upon the shore,
And the tempestuous winds forgot to roar,
Like some proud galley floated on the tide,
And busy feet the want of oars supplied.
Shipwreck'd at length upon the Julian strand,
It now, Arsinoë, asks thy favouring hand;
No more its vows the plaintive Halcyon hail
For the soft breathings of a western gale;
But that, oh, mighty queen, thy genial power
On young Selene every gift may shower,
That love, with beauteous innocence, may share—
For these, and only these, accept the prayer!

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LAUDIAN MANUSCRIPT OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

BEFORE I proceed further, I take the liberty of guarding against an improper acceptation of something said in my last. By Egyptian letters I could not mean either the hieroglyphical characters or the ancient letters of Egypt. The former were not letters, but symbols. They are to be seen on obelisks and other remains of Egyptian antiquity, but cannot be decyphered now. The latter are to be found on the marbles and other monuments of Egypt; but, as they differ in shape from every known language, so is their import altogether unknown to us. I meant, therefore, what may be properly called the Egyptian Greek characters, or Coptic, used in Upper Egypt, after the conquest of that country by Alexander the Great. At that period the Greek alphabet was adopted by the Copts: but as the Egyptians had some sounds which the Greek letters could not express, they superadded eight more of a different origin; so that the alphabet consisted of thirty-two letters, and these composed the Coptic language.*

Of Dr. Askew's Coptic MS. I may, perhaps, give a short account on some future occasion. Let us pass now to a Codex in the Bodleian

* Vid. Montfaucon Palæogr. Græc. Athanasius Kircher (in his Prodromus Copt.) maintains that the present Ægyptian or Coptic character is the same with that of the ancient Ægyptian; but Mr. Greaves, a great authority on this subject, was of a different opinion. Vid. Pyramidographia, p. 114. Mr. Greaves's opinion resembles that of Montfaucon.

library at Oxford, the celebrated Laudian MS. so called from the donor, Archbishop Laud.

The Laudian MSS. of different parts of the New Testament in this library (which is said to be the richest in oriental MSS. of any in Europe) are five. That under consideration now, called by Mill, Laudianus 3, is, *the Acts of the Apostles.*

This famous MS. possesses some peculiarities. It is written in Greek and Latin, or, more properly, Latin and Greek; the Latin version, different in this respect from others, being on the left hand side of the page. Both are placed columnwise. It should, therefore, seem, that this Codex was written in a country where Greek was not much known, and might be intended, perhaps, as an introduction (the Latin version being as a *fidus interpres*) to the Greek tongue. There are fifty-eight divisions, noted by the letter T, or Tituli, though in a more modern hand. The Greek possesses some peculiar readings, different from the edited text, but agreeing with ancient authorities. A list of these peculiar readings may be seen in Dr. Mill. He considers it at the same time as one of those western MSS. which have been corrupted from the Latin version; so does Mastricht, so also does Wetstein; while, on the other hand, Michaelis produces this very MS. to prove the contrary, not only relative to this Codex, but to the Græco-Latin Codices in general.*

By collating the first chapter with the fac-similes of the Bezæ Codex and the Alexandrine, it appeared to me that its letters, orthography, abbreviations, and readings, were more of a kindred to those of the latter than of the former. I chose the first chapter without any design or preference to other chapters. The varieties were many; but most of that description, which some critics will not allow to be called *various readings*,† as being too trifling, and as arising from the negligence or ignorance of the scribe, the transposition of words, or other circumstances of as little consequence. The most remarkable reading is that in v. 23. και τουτων λιχθεντων εστησαν. Erasmus and the Oxford editor read only εστησαν.

The varieties in different MSS. shew the relative state of those MSS.; but their importance and influence on public opinion are differently estimated by different editors. Thus the learned and elegant Erasmus,‡ Dr. Fell, Curcellæus, Mastricht, and Wetstein maintain that these

* Michaelis's Introduct. &c. vol. ii. p. 274.

† Mastricht's Canon. Critic. in Nov. Test. Amstelodami. apud J. Westenium 1735, and Dr. Whitby.

‡ Hi sciant oportet, jam annos plus mille neque Latinorum neq. Græcorum exemplaria per omnia consensisse. Id quod ne fieri quidem possit, nimirum in tantâ librariorum non solum turbâ, verum etiam inscitiâ, oscitantiâ, temeritate. Ut ne commemorem quam multa mutata sunt ab eruditulis, aut certè a parum attentis. Comperio quædam erasa aut inducta a factionibus, quarum tumultu quondam sursum et prorsum miscebantur omnia, præsertim Orientis Ecclesiæ, dum quisque pro suarum partium patrocinio scripturam variat. Id certe factum non obscure compluribus in locis declarat Hieronymus. Levius depravandi genus est, quoties lector aliunde quod congruebat adscribat: gravius, quum

these readings are of little or no account. On the other hand, there are those who are alarmed at the influence of these various readings. Cardinal Ximenes, in the famous Complutensian edition of 1514, chose to have no various readings subjoined either to the margin or the end. Dr. Mill has been censured by Dr. Whitby and others for his immense collection of various readings, as furnishing, according to them, arguments to the enemies of the orthodox faith, and as justifying the catholic doctrine, "*that nothing certain is to be fixed to the sacred code, but by the testimony of the church.* By this class of writers the use of various readings has been called the *callidum consilium Hæresin propagandi;* "*The cunning plan for propagating heresy.*" But this is not the place to discuss these points; and, from mere complaisance, I shall suppress from this month's paper a string of various readings that I had collected, to avoid

> Cramming these words into the ears against
> The stomach of the sense.
>
> *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The abbreviations in this MS. are few, but more frequent than in the Bezæ, and sometimes different from them. Thus ιηλ for ισραηλ, both in the Laudian and Alex.: ισραηλ in Bezæ. ιλημ, abridged for ιερουσαλημ, both in Laud. and Alex.: ιερουσαλημ in Bezæ. πς for πατρος in Laud. and Alex.: πατρος in Bezæ. πης for πατης, Laud. and Alex.: πατης in Bezæ. ουνον for ουρανον, Laud. and Alex.: ουρανον, Bezæ, V. 16. ΔΑΔ for Δαβιδ, or Δαυιδ, Laud. and Alex. ΔΑΥΕΙΔ. V. 16. τον ιον for Ιησουν, Laud. and Alex.: τον ιην, Bezæ.

Besides *the Acts of the Apostles*, this MS. has at the end the Apostle's Creed, and the Oracle of Apollo, concerning the ceasing of the oracles at the coming of Christ, though, in a more modern hand. Mr. Thomas Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, has given an edition of this MS. both of the Latin and Greek, with a small specimen of the hand-writing, in a fac-simile, prefixed.*

Let

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quum quod scholiastes annotarat in spatio, Lector transfert in contextu. Quid autem accidit religioni Christianæ, quod tot jam sæculis aliud legit Hieronymus, aliud Cyprianus, aliud Hilarius, aliud Ambrosius, aliud Augustinus? Apud hos alicubi non modo diversa comperies, et pugnantia, quum in summa fidei Christianæ consentiant. DES. ROTERODAMI ERASMI APOLOGIA. Dr. Fell even says, *Oportet* enim *Lectionum* perinde ac dogmatum *hæreses esse, ut, qui probati sunt, manifesti fiant.* 1 Cor. ix. 19. Præfat. Oxon. 1675. Mastricht, speaking of the influence of different readings, says, Id fidei et auctoritati Testamenti, ut quidam volunt et produnt, non posse obesse. *De Confirmatione Canonum Criticorum.* Wetstein, who was a favourer of different readings, in authenticating the text, after noticing the opinions of different critics on this subject, adds, Quibus si meam addere licet, dicam omnium rerum usum esse atq. abusum; sicq. singulas in bonam vel malam partem trahi posse.

Henrici Wetsteinii Præfatia.

* Acta Apostolorum, Græco-Latin. Literis majusculis, e codice Laudiano characteribus uncialibus exarato, &c. a Thomas Hearne, A. M. Oxon. 1715.

Let us attend next to the history and antiquity of this MS.; and all that safely can be advanced on these subjects lies within a very small compass.

Now, that this is a writing of very remote antiquity is on all hands allowed, though there are different opinions as to its particular age.

Archbishop Usher and Mr. Hearne, both of whom were very conversant with ancient MSS., thought, when they wrote, that this MS. was nearly a thousand years old; and Wetstein, that it was written in Sardinia the latter end of the seventh century. Woide thought it more ancient. Some have observed, that the edict in this MS. on which that opinion was grounded is in a more current and modern hand than the MS. itself. Mill says that its readings resemble those of a MS. used by the venerable Bede; and Wetstein observes, still more, that it is the very same, and that he found in it twenty-four readings quoted by Bede.

Some have claimed for this venerable writing a higher antiquity still. They think it as old as the Bezæ Codex itself; and that, if in a competition for antiquity it may have a rival, it has no superior. For my own part I think it safest, where there is no certainty, to make no affirmation: though Dr. Mill asserts the superior antiquity of the Alexandrine over all others, without even the shadow of a proof, or an attempt at argument.

All, therefore, that I shall attempt, will be to lay before the reader such marks of the antiquity of this MS. as have occurred to me from the few partial examinations which I have made of it, leaving the question on its particular age undetermined.

On the first sight, then, it appears to claim pedigree with very early times. Though it is not much worn, for it is every where legible, it looks extremely antiquated. The first page is a little defaced, and has been retouched by a modern pen. Like those of the Cambridge and Alexandrine MSS. its letters are uncial, coarser, and more straggling, but not so square and round. Like them, it has neither accents, breathings, nor subscript iotas; and, different in this respect from them, it has no stops, except in two or three of the first pages, where they have been introduced by some modern officious scribe. Add to the same shape of its letters, and the want of accentual distinction, a similar interchanging of vowels and diphthongs, and a certain vocation of some of its consonants peculiar to *ancient* Greek MSS. and therefore common to all these.

With respect to its readings, as already has been observed, they sometimes agree with the Bezæ Codex and sometimes with the Alexandrine; sometimes they agree with both, and sometimes they differ from both. Mill, too, has observed, that where its readings vary from the edited text, they accord with ancient authorities, and that the Latin interpretation is the same as the old interpolated Italic version, such as it was before the corrections of Jerome.

Thus

* Millii Prolegomena, p. 157. Ævum autem codicum, qui ante sæculum septimum scripti sunt, nulla potest certâ notâ distingui quandoquidem omnes eadem pene literarum formâ exarati. Palæogr. Gr. p. 193.

Thus has a slight account been given of the three most ancient Greek MSS of the New Testament that are in England. I shall, on some future occasion, give an account of two Greek MSS. which I sometime since perused in Scotland. They are very antient, though not so old as these, and well worth the attention of the curious. One is in the University library at Edinburgh, the other in that of Glasgow. As to the antiquity of our three preceding MSS., that I may not commit myself by premature assertion, I beg leave to close, after what has been said, with a just and important observation of the learned Montfaucon: "The age of MSS. which were written before the seventh century, can be distinguished by no certain note, since all were described by nearly the same form of letters." And thus, apprehending these three MSS. may have been all written within that period, I escape from a dispute in which no certainty can be attained;

Better safe port, than be in seas distrest.
Spenser, 2d Book of Faery Queen.

A word or two now, and only a word or two, on the use that has been made of this MS.

What use was said to have been made of it by the venerable Bede has been already observed. Dr. Fell was the first who used it to any purpose in England in his edition of the New Testament in 1675. Dr. Mill, who performed that part for the New Testament, which Dr. Kennicot has for the old, collated it for his edition; though, as Hearne has observed, his collations are sometimes incorrect, nor must we be surprized if he is shy of some of its readings, thinking, as he did, that it had been corrupted from the Latin version. Mr. Thomas Hearne printed his edition of the whole in capital letters in 1715, at Oxford. It has been lamented by the critics that so few copies were printed. Some critics on the continent were never able to procure a copy of it, and were obliged, therefore, to be content with the compendium given in the Acta Eruditorum Lipsiens. Anni 1717.*

It is to be lamented, then, that there is no complete fac-simile of so choice a relic of antiquity. But Hearne never entertained any idea of this, and laments that even his edition met with but little encouragement. Though his intentions were circulated among the bishops and nobility, he could procure only forty-one subscribers, and disposed of only seventy-eight copies. His own account of the circumstances of publication is so humble, that I cannot forbear copying it.

"There are only 120 copies of the book printed; they are all done on royal paper, and are sold stitched by the publisher, at Edmund Hall. The first payment was four shillings; the second is to be six."

The little success experienced by Hearne will surprise no one who recollects, that previous to the time of Dr. Mill there had been in this country

* Prolegom. Nov. Test. Amstelodami. 1735.

country little passion for collating the Greek MSS. of the New Testament. Dr. Fell, under whose inspection was published the Oxford Greek Testament of 1675, says of the twelve Greek MSS. in the Bodleian Library, "that most of them lay unnoticed, and almost untouched, till his time."*

Of the donor of this MS. Archbishop Laud, it shall be just observed, that he had been Master of St. John's College, having been appointed in 1611; and, while he was bishop of London (in 1630) he was made chancellor of the university. He gave many valuable coins and MSS. in different languages, to the amount of 1300, to the public library. He also presented his own college with many manuscripts, among which is the Translation of the Bible, said to have been written by Wickliffe. This is a most complete and beautiful specimen of old English writing, whether the actual penmanship of Wickliffe or not. St. John's library is also in possession of Laud's Diary, a small work written by himself, beginning with his birth, and ending with his troubles. There is also in the same library a more comprehensive book, that is, a more regular history of Laud's troubles, written by himself, in folio.

From these MS. documents principally it was that the Life of Archbishop Laud, detailed by Heylin, Anthony Wood, and the editors of the old Biographia Britannica was compiled. Whether their high-wrought eulogiums, the more indignant representations of the Puritan writers, or the more mixed and qualified account of Hume,† exhibit the character of Laud in its truest colours, I shall not now stop to enquire.

In the period at which Laud lived great encroachments had been made on public liberty: he was destined to be a prime actor in the scene; and as he had been violent to others, he fell by the hand of violence himself.

By one party, therefore, he has been represented as sincere, honest, learned, and pious; by the other as self-interested, bigotted, superstitious, and intolerant. Some say he fell a martyr to his church and his king; others, that he was justly executed as a traitor to the liberties of his country.

> Some say on Calvin Heav'n's own spirit fell;
> Others proclaim him minister of hell:
> Does Calvin feel Heav'n's vengeance or his rod?
> This says, there is, and that, there is *no* God. *Pope.*

But

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* Porro collationes de novo instituimus duodecim MSS. Bodl. Bibliothecæ, quorum pleriq. intacti prius, nec in polyglottis recensiti. Καινης Διαθηκης απαντα Ox. 1675.

† Hume speaks of him thus: "That he deserved a better fate, cannot be questioned by any reasonable man. The degree of his merit was, in other respects, disputed. Some accused him of recommending slavish doctrines, of promoting persecution, and of encouraging superstition; while others thought that his conduct in these three particulars would admit of apology and extenuation." *Hist. of England.*

But our observations, at present, are merely literary; and as they do not enter into the disputes, so need they not imitate the language of those times.

O! Vocem vix aurigâ dignam, nedum Theologo.

Erasmi APOLOGIA.

G. DYER.

Oxford, May, 1808.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTICE OF DOMINIC MARIA MANNI.

DOMINIC MARIA MANNI, justly called the Nestor of Italian literature towards the close of the 18th century, was born in Florence, on the 8th April, 1690. He was early distinguished by great powers of retention, and by a strong passion for research into matters of fact—the two attributes for which he has been celebrated during all the remainder of his life. He was regularly instituted in every class of literature; but nature had formed him to be, almost exclusively, an historian; and to his natural disposition was owing that the public was presented by him with a vast number of works in civil and literary history, and comparatively with few productions in the other departments of literature.

Mr. Manni began his career by some partial enquiries into the modern history of his native place; and surely to a person who wished to indulge in the study of civil and literary annals, on a confined scale, Florence was the city of Italy, perhaps of Europe, which could afford the most ample scope. That city, justly denominated the Athens of Italy, although never possessing a great population or a large territory, had undergone in the middle ages more frequent, more rapid, and more complicated revolutions than any other. During almost four centuries she had exhibited a wonderful series of intrigues, of discords, of factions, as well as of noble examples of domestic and public virtue. In the latter part of that period, and in the two subsequent centuries, she had also given birth to a vast number of discoveries in the arts and the sciences, and as many writers of every description, as those, perhaps, of all the rest of the Italian cities taken together. Mr. Manni had the good sense to perceive that by collecting all the detached and partial memoirs of those times, and by ransacking original records in the old libraries and archives, he could render eminent, and, until then, unattempted services to the history of his native country, in the several ages to which we allude, and indirectly also some services to the history of the remainder of Italy, and of any other nation which could then have any connection or analogy with Tuscany—and his ideas were successfully put in practice.

He

He made his first appearance from the press in 1722, for he then published his "Series of Florentine Senators," in 2 vols. in folio, a work which, under the modest garb of a collection of notices on private individuals, exhibited the most original, authentic, and curious information respecting the public law and government of Tuscany, from the extinction of the line of the Marquises, by the death of the celebrated Countess Matilda in 1115, to the creation of the Grand Dukes in 1332. He illustrated the practice of the Florentines of those times in electing their consuls for the government of the city; the origin of the famous faction of *the white* and *the black;* and the causes and effects of those civil wars by which Florence, more than any other city, had been agitated.

In 1731 he published a work of infinitely greater interest and importance—"De Florentinis inventis Commentarium." The topic was fertile in itself; and the author happy in presenting to the public what was most original and curious in respect to that topic. He gave the most satisfactory account of the manufactures which either originated or were improved in Florence; he shewed how the art of banking was there first invented; how, in the subsequent times, the art of engraving also originated therefrom; together with many other circumstances which the boundaries of this memoir do not permit us to detail. We shall only mention two particulars, to evince how far superior to any other city of Italy Florence was in the middle ages, which particulars must have flattered Mr. Manni's pride as a Florentine. 1st. In the year 1300 no less than twelve Florentines were found in Rome, in the capacity of ministers from as many foreign courts. 2dly. The cathedral, the foundations of which were laid in 1296, has nothing of the Gothic and barbarous style of that century; a singular fact, tending to prove that the style of the Greek and Roman architecture had re-appeared in Florence much more than a century before the revival of the arts!

Among the discoveries, however, made at Florence in the middle ages, there was one so highly beneficial as to demand a methodical disquisition for itself alone; this was, the invention of spectacles. Mr. Manni accordingly in 1738 illustrated this fact by his "Historical Treatise on Spectacles." It had already been taken for granted, that one of the earliest discoveries which the civilized world owed to the city of Florence was the invention of spectacles; but the opinions were at variance in respect to the person who might claim the glory of this great benefit conferred on humanity. In the church of *St. Maria Maggiore* an inscription was formerly seen, as old as the close of the 13th century, from which it appeared that the inventor had been Salvino degli Armati; whilst the contrary party ascribed that glory to another Florentine of the name of Spina. It was reserved to Mr. Manni to produce the most satisfactory proofs on this subject, and ultimately to decide the question in favour of Salvino.

In 1742 Mr. Manni published his most curious, interesting, and elaborate work, "Historical Illustrations of the Decamerone of Boccaccio," 672 pages in 4to. The origin, the circumstances, and the vicissitudes

vicissitudes of that early, and, in many respects, permanent and everlasting standard of Italian prose, was indeed entitled to an historical honour of this kind; but, in all probability, nobody had ever imagined that it could be the subject of so many learned, judicious, and curious anecdotes as were bestowed on it by the ingenuity and researches of Mr. Manni. He rendered it evident that the greatest part of the hundred tales of Boccaccio were real facts, which occurred during his life. He first settles the place of the scene, and the retreat to which the author leads the pleasant company of the interlocutors, during the plague of Florence in 1348; he next examines who the persons were who by the novellists had been indicated under fictitious names; and he concludes by relating the several opinions which on this subject were formed at Florence soon after the appearance of Boccaccio's performance. A work of this kind could not fail to be highly amusing and instructive: it is, perhaps, the best of Mr. Manni's publications; and in our opinion it would, by itself alone, entitle his name to celebrity.

The "Historical Observations on the Seals of the Lower Age" is the last work of Mr. Manni which we shall here mention in respect to Florence and Tuscany. It was published in 1749; and it is the most voluminous of the author's publications, as it originally consisted of eighteen 4to volumes, and afterwards amounted to no less than thirty. It exhibited the most valuable records of all the illustrious persons who acted a conspicuous part in the vicissitudes of Florence and other great cities of Tuscany. It also elucidated the origin and progress of all the mints in those cities. If, however, we are to take some indirect hints from a celebrated traveller, we should conclude that, notwithstanding his voluminous performance, Mr. Manni was far from doing complete justice to the subject, for this traveller most positively affirms, that, in the twentieth cabinet of the famous gallery of Florence, "a number of seals of the middle ages is found which have never been published." It is not improbable that these seals may belong to countries alien to Tuscany.

A person so well versed in the history of Florence was the best qualified to give some precepts for the study of that history; and this Mr. Manni performed in 1755 by his "Method of studying the History of Florence." He remarked that, although that city had possessed the ablest historians of all Italy, a complete body of Florentine history was still a desideratum. He then criticises and classifies all the Florentine historians; he gives an analytic notice of all the manuscripts relative to the subject still unpublished and existing in the several libraries; and he affirms, what is very remarkable, that the best limited history of Florence is that yet unpublished of the Chevalier Francis Settimanni, who wrote on the period which intervened between the accession of the house of Medici in 1532 and its extinction in 1737.

In detailing all these works of Mr. Manni, we have followed that thread which was naturally presented to us by an association of ideas proceeding from a similarity of objects—we felt it incumbent upon us

to state whatever he had done in respect to the history of Florence and of Tuscany in the middle ages; and we thought it best to refer to a separate head what, in the same interval of time, he had written in regard to the ancient history of the same city and country. This field was almost barren, for Florence was no distinguished city in remote antiquity; and no historian speaks of her before the epoch of the triumvirs. She became a Roman colony only under Julius Cæsar, and she was afterwards counted among the municipal cities of Italy; she then possessed a field of Mars, a capitol, an amphitheatre, and public baths: of these, however, nothing is now seen but some scanty remains of the amphitheatre and the baths, which relics can scarcely attract the notice of an able antiquary. But owing to the circumstance that the celebrated Lami, in his "Lectures on Tuscan Antiquity," had stated, in respect to these remains, some things which could not stand the test of severe criticism, Mr. Manni thought it necessary to publish what he had been able to learn on that subject. And this he respectively did in his "Historical Notices concerning the Amphitheatre of Florence," published in 1746; and in his "Enquiries into the ancient Thermæ of Florence," published in 1751.

Of the historical works of Mr. Manni relative to other places, and to events of universal concern, we shall only mention his excellent and curious "History of the Jubilees," published in 1750. This celebrated periodical ceremony, one of the most dignified displays of the papal power in the dark ages, had been instituted by Boniface VIII. for every fifty years; and it had afterwards been reduced by Alexander VI. to twenty-five. It was known that, during the years of the jubilee, a prodigious swarm of pilgrims from every quarter of the christian world crowded to Rome, and thus contributed to render Italy the focus of the civil connection of nations. No one, however, had thought of doing justice to this subject in a philosophical and political light—of shewing who were the most distinguished persons who had ever visited Rome on that occasion; and how far, on their return to their native countries, they grafted on those countries the manners and the practices of Italy. Mr. Manni did this; and he illustrated every particular in it by rare notices, curious anecdotes, medals, fac similes, &c. We do not hesitate to pronounce that, next to the History of the Decamerone, the History of the Jubilees is the best of Mr. Manni's works, as far as it may tend to establish his literary fame; and superior even to that as calculated to interest all Europe. We should wish that it was better known; as, among other things, it would lead some judicious writer to more accurate enquiries into the influence which the manners of Italy exerted on the rest of Europe, even before the well-known expedition of Charles VIII. of France.

We pass to those historical works of Mr. Manni which are in the department of biography, and we thus mention his "Agreeable Evenings," or Lives of the most jocose and eccentric Tuscans, published in 1757, in four 4to volumes: we do not, however, expatiate on

on this work, partly because it has too much of a local nature to be interesting, and partly because our attention is called to another biographical work of his, which was of universal concern, and filled a great chasm in the political history of the seventeenth century.

The Dane, Nicholas Steno, was famous in the annals of medicine; it was also known that, being in Tuscany, as a physician in the service of the Grand Duke, Ferdinand II. he became a convert to the catholic persuasion; and it was pretty well known, too, that after his conversion he had successively become a priest and a titular prelate; but it was utterly unknown that he had been one of those active persons who, in the course of the century, had been employed by the popes in converting to their church the several princes of Germany and the two kings of the north; that he was consequently declared apostolic vicar, and had become a zealous missionary; that he long exercised those missions in the bishopric of Munster, the electorate of Hanover, and the dutchy of Mecklenburg; and that he had already succeeded in converting a powerful prince in that part of Germany. All these particulars were ascertained and presented to the public by Mr. Manni, in his "Life of the well-deserving Prelate, Nicholas Steno, of Denmark," published in 1775.

We have already hinted that the publications of our author, out of the historical department, were comparatively few. We shall now subjoin that they do not materially add to his fame, excepting, perhaps, his "Lectures on Italian Eloquence," in two 4to volumes, published in 1758. In this performance, to fulfil his object, he had indeed nothing more to do than to classify, under their proper heads, those precepts of the art of writing which he had so happily exemplified in all his works written in that language.

Dominic Maria Manni died in Florence on the 30th November, 1788, aged 98 years, 7 months, and 23 days. He left behind him the fame not only of one of the most laborious and deserving writers of the age, but of a moral character capable of serving as a model. He was particularly distinguished for his zeal and kindness in assisting with his superior knowledge all the younger writers who wished to treat on any subject connected with his enquiries. A catalogue of all his works was published in 1789, by his friend, the Count Tomitano, a patrician of Feltri; from which it appears, that the whole of his works amounts to the amazing number of 104! As for us, we feel great satisfaction in being the first, on this side of the Alps, who, by this short notice, have rescued such a meritorious character from oblivion.

F. D.

London, April 28, 1808.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

NECESSITY.

YES, I, too, mark with anxious eye
The world's great pageant passing by!
Breathless I catch the mighty name
That swells, that fills, the trump of fame;
On wings of speed, with eye of fire,
He hastes—I shudder, and admire—
The battle roars, the day is won—
Exulting Fortune crowns her son:
Sick'ning I turn on yonder plain
To mourn the widows and the slain;
To mourn the woes, the crimes of man,
To search in vain the eternal plan,
In outraged nature claim a part,
And ponder, desolate of heart.

But, restless long, the wanderer Thought
Returns at length with comfort fraught,
And thus, with air benign, serene,
Would moralize the mortal scene.
Weep'st thou the dead? and who are *they?*
Those powerless limbs, that senseless clay?
Weep'st thou the dead? and can'st thou read
The spirit's doom, the spirit's meed?
Go, fold thine arms, and bow the head
In rev'rence o'er their lowly bed,
Then lift thine eyes, and calmly trust
The Wise, the Merciful, the Just.
The widow'd?—Yes, they claim a tear,
Yet comfort meets us even here:
'Tis but the fate of one short span
That lies within the gripe of man;
Whate'er of joy the oppressor steals,
Whate'er of woe the victim feels,
The lapse of ages in their course
Shall bring a compensating force,
Succeeding worlds atone the past,
And strike our balance right at last.
—Unclench thy hand, subdue thine eye,
Recal those curses deep and high;
Tame thy rude breast's vindictive swell,
Nor rave of everlasting hell!
"I hate the oppressor!" say'st thou—hate
A poor blind instrument of fate?

Does

Does not the tyrant's self obey
Some feller tyrant's lawless sway?
See Anger goad his fiery breast,
Remorse, Suspicion, kill his rest;
And rather say—"Thou suffering soul,
Doom'd for a time, beneath the pole,
In guilt, in fear, short breath to fetch,
A hated, solitary wretch—
May Death his friendly stroke extend,
And soon thy hard commission end,
And bear thee hence, O sweet release!
To taste of Innocence and peace."

For human woe, for human weal,
Man will, man must, man ought to feel;
And while they feel, the untutored crowd,
With clamours vehement and loud,
Will rend the skies, and wildly trust
God shall *avenge*, for God is just!
They see not a resistless might
Still guide us on, and guide us right;
Foreseen our passions' utmost force,
Foredoom'd our most eccentric course,
We *seem* to will, nor cease to be
Slaves of a strong necessity.
This knows the sage, and calmly sees
Vice, matter's weakness or disease;
The eternal Mind, the first great cause,
A power immense, but bound by laws,
Wise all its ways, contriving still
The most of good, the least of ill,
Redressing all it can redress,
And turn'd to pity and to bless.
Touch'd by this faith, his mellowing mind,
From terror and from wrath refin'd,
Light from the scene upsprings, and wrought
To tender ecstacy of thought,
Sees a just God's impartial smile
Relieve the opprest, restore the vile,
Pour good on all—With joy, with love,
He looks around, he looks above;
And views no more with *anxious* eye
The world's great pageant passing by.

HOPE.

'TWAS in Love's vernal morn
A tender hope I rear'd;
A rose without a thorn,
And lasting it appear'd:

And lovely did it bloom,
'Neath Beauty's genial ray;
It shed a sweet perfume,
And made my garden gay.

But short the sunshine hour,
A transitory gleam!
No more the tender flow'r
Feels Beauty's genial beam.

But tho' beneath the blast
The tender flow'ret fell,
Still shall its fragrance last,
And sweet be yet its smell.

ADO.

PART OF THE 139th PSALM.

O LORD my God! to thee is known
My rising up, my lying down;
My goings forth, howe'er conceal'd,
To thee are open and reveal'd.

Before my aching infant sight
Wept as it first beheld the light,
My lot, tho' hidden deep in fate,
Thy piercing glance could penetrate.

The winding mazes of my heart,
Those mazes of deceit and art,
The passion that without controul
A tyrant reigns o'er all my soul;

The dark designings of my will,
Haply to me a myst'ry still,
And all the secrets of my breast,
To thee are open and confest.

Oh, how shall I elude thine eye?
Oh, whither from thee shall I fly?
In what new boundary of space
Shall I conceal me from thy face?

If

If to the highest heav'n I bear
My flight advent'rous—thou art there!
Or if low hell's remotest part
I fathom—even there thou art!

If with the morn I wing my flight,
Beyond the regions of the light,
Beyond the world of waters wide,
E'en thither shall thy right hand guide!

And lo! I said, "perchance the night
"May screen me from his piercing sight;
"In midnight darkness undescried
"The sinner and his guilt may hide."

Oh, fond idea! weak and vain!
Darkness to thee as light is plain;
Darkness to thee!—there can be none;
The day and night are still as one.

This day, the morrow, and the last,
All things, the future and the past,
To thee are present and the same,
And Time itself is but a name.

E. N. Le Noir.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Park, the antiquary, whose undertaking of re-editing the Harleian Miscellany, we formally announced, has produced the first volume of this magnificent memorial of the contents of Lord Oxford's library, in a suitable style of splendour, and accompanied with additional illustrative annotations. Mr. P. also advertises his intention of continuing the selection from the Harleian manuscripts and printed pamphlets, and of offering them to the public as a supplement to those of which it has before been in possession. The collection of tracts formed by Lord Somers (which, with the Harleian Miscellany, form a series of the most curious and valuable productions in the English language) is also in course of publication, and the first volume is speedily expected to be submitted to the literary amateur.

Mr. Jones has in the press a work, in one volume octavo, illustrative of the four Gospels. In this performance Mr. J. endeavours to connect the language of our Lord on every occasion with the circumstances peculiar to his situation; and thus to unfold, in a brief and perspicuous manner, its propriety and meaning. Occasional notes contain critical and philosophical remarks, which are intended for the learned; but the text is adapted to those who read only for religious improvement. He has avoided noticing the peculiarities of modern sects; and has endeavoured to furnish matter, in which all are interested, without controverting the tenets of any party. The doctrine of the association of ideas is often applied in this publication; and the facility with which it solves the most perplexing difficulties, appears to evince its utility and importance as a principle in biblical enquiries.

Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, will publish in a few days a work, entitled, "Institutes of Latin Grammar." This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes

classes of an Academy or a Grammar School. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has laboured to furnish not only the senior scholar, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

Dr. Reid, the author of the Reports of Diseases inserted regularly in the Monthly Magazine, intends to collect those which have appeared hitherto into a small volume, to be published early in the winter, printed uniformly with his Treatise on Consumption.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Williams's long-promised Essay on the Equity of Divine Government and the Sovereignty of Divine Grace, is expected to make its appearance in July or August. Among other important theological disquisitions, it will contain an examination of the Latitudinarian hypothesis of indeterminate redemption, and the Antinomian notion of the divine decrees being the rule of human conduct.

Mr. Bicheno has in the press a new and enlarged edition of The Signs of the Times, with a second Appendix on the present Aspect of Public Affairs, and which will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

In the course of next month will be published, a supplementary volume of Birds to Barr's edition of Buffon. The proprietors of that work have engaged a literary gentleman to collect all that has been discovered in ornithology of an interesting nature since the death of the illustrious Buffon, and for that purpose procured the splendid edition of his works, lately published by Sonnini, in 114 volumes. From this has been selected every article of importance or of curiosity, from the additions of Sonnini and J. J. Virey. Several new plates of rare birds will accompany the volume, the contents of which will bring down the æra of discovery in this interesting branch of natural history to the present day.

Mr. Parkes has for ome time been engaged in revising the Chemical Catechism, in order to accommodate every part of that work to the new facts which have been developed by the late highly interesting and truly important discoveries of Mr. Davy. A new edition (being the third) thus amended, and with other very considerable additions, is in the press, and will shortly be ready for publication.

A new edition of the Greek text of Herodotus, corrected from the edition of Wesseling and Reitz, is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing autumn from the Oxford university press: it will be followed by Porti Lexicon Ionicum.

In our last number we inserted a letter on the subject of erecting a monument to the memory of Locke: a Committee has been formed for carrying this laudable design into execution, of which the following noblemen and gentlemen, we understand, are members: The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Valentia, Sir John Henderson, Bart. Sir Samuel Romilly, David Williams, Esq., the Rev. —— Yates, Wm. Frend, Esq., Robert Hibbert, jun. Esq., Rev. R. Aspland, J. M. Good, Esq., H. W. Mortimer, jun. Esq. The Trustees, in whose hands the subscriptions are to be lodged until wanted, are, the Lord Mayor, David Williams, Esq., and H. W. Mortimer, jun. Esq. Subscriptions are received at the Office of the Literary Fund, in Gerrard street, Soho; and it is the intention of the Committee shortly to advertise their plan, and to name other places, bankers, &c. where those who are disposed to assist them may pay in their contributions. From the spirited manner in which the matter has been taken up, and the high characters who have already given their countenance to the undertaking, little doubt can be entertained of its ultimate success.

REWARDS

REWARDS *conferred by the* SOCIETY *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, May* 31, 1808, *his Grace the* DUKE OF NORFOLK *President.*

In Agriculture.—To John Christian Curwen, Esq. M. P. of Workington-hall, Cumberland, for improvements in the culture of vegetables, the gold medal.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, for planting 96,000 oaks at Scone, near Perth, class 3; the gold medal.

To the Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, for gaining land from the sea, at Chelsea Bay, near Plympton, and at Charlton, near Kingsbridge, class 17; the gold medal.

To the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Landaff, for planting 322,500 larch trees, near Newby Bridge, Lancashire, class 10; the gold medal.

To A. Bain, M. D. of Curzon-street, for planting 338,199 forest trees, at Hefleton, in Dorsetshire, class 14; the gold medal.

To Robert Burrows, Esq. of Great Witchingham, Norfolk, for comparative culture of wheat, class 17; the gold medal.

To Mr. Charles Waistell, of High Holborn, for his communication of methods to ascertain the value of growing timber trees, at different and distant periods, the gold medal.

To J. Butler, Esq. Bramshott, Hants, for improving waste land, the silver medal.

To William Lawrence, Esq. of Maldon, Essex, for gaining land from the sea, the silver medal.

To Mr. Samuel Curtis, Walworth, for planting above 4,000 fruit trees, for an orchard at Bradwell, in Essex, the silver medal.

To Mr. Richard Parkinson, Walworth, near London, for cure of the foot rot in sheep, class 49; the silver medal.

To Mr. W. Wallis Mason, Goodrest Lodge, near Warwick, for a method of stabbing hoven cattle, to discharge the rarefied air from the stomach, when they have been overfed with moist clover grass, the silver medal.

To Mr. Timothy Fisher, Ormskirk, Lancashire, for a swivel-headed churn-staff, to facilitate the making of butter, the silver medal, or five guineas.

In Chemistry.—To Mr. William Anderson, of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Portsmouth, for a method of painting linen cloth in oil colours, to be more pliant, durable, and longer impervious to water than in the usual mode, the silver medal.

To Mr. Thomas Saddington, No. 73, Lower Thames-street, for a cheap method of preserving fruit without sugar, for house use or sea stores, five guineas.

In Manufactures.—To George Whitworth, Esq. of Corwold, near Castor Lincolnshire, for his exertions in manufacturing ropes and sacking from sheep's wool, to answer the purpose of similar articles made from hemp, the gold medal.

To Mr. Peter Tansley, of Wheeler-street, Spital-fields, for a cheaper method of cutting silk shag, five guineas.

In Mechanics.—To Captain George William Manby, of Yarmouth, for forming a communication with ships stranded, by means of a rope thrown over the vessel from a mortar on the shore, the gold medal.

To Captain Wm. Bolton, R. N. for improved jury masts, formed from the common articles on board ships, and on a plan to enable them to carry the usual press of sail, the silver medal.

To Captain H. L. Ball, R. N. of Mitcham, Surrey, for an improvement in anchor stocks, to render them more durable and safe for ships, the silver medal.

To Mr. Thomas Roberts, of the Navy Office, for improvements in ship building, by securing the ends of the beams of ships without wooden knees, the silver medal.

To Major Charles le Hardy, of the Isle of Jersey, for a telegraph of a new construction, referring to any number of words under forty thousand, the silver medal.

To the Chevalier Edelcrantz, of Stockholm, for his model of the telegraph used in Sweden for conveying intelligence, the silver medal.

To Mr. Henry Ward, of Blandford, Dorsetshire, for an ingenious crank in working telegraphs, ten guineas.

To Mr. Robert Richardson, of Keswick, in Westmoreland, for an easy and simple method of raising large stones out of the earth, ten guineas.

To Mr. William Barlow, of the Dock-yard, Portsmouth, for a screw wrench to fit different sized heads of screws, five guineas.

To Mr. John Tad, Little Hermitage-street, Wapping, for a method of preventing doors from dragging on carpets, five guineas.

Colonies and Trade.—To George Errington, Esq. of Yarmouth, for his improvements in the cure of white herrings, resembling the Dutch pickled herrings, the silver medal.

To Mr. Ezekiel Cleall, of West Coker, near Yeovill, Somersetshire, for a machine for thrashing out hemp seed and flax seed, recommended for use in Canada, to preserve the seed in a better state for vegetation, twenty guineas.

In Polite Arts.—To Mr. Joseph Gott, for an original plaster cast, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. W. Woolnorth, for a line engraving, the greater silver pallet.

The smaller silver pallets were presented for drawings to Miss Elizabeth Ann Barlow, Miss Mary Okes, Miss Eliza Dinwiddie, and Miss Mary Ann Barron. Miss Mary Williams, for an oil painting. Mr. William Thomas, for a drawing. Mr. J. C. Bromley, for an etching.

Silver medals were presented for drawings to Miss Aspinall, Mrs. Coppins, Miss Charlotte Delattre, Miss Barron, Miss Eliza Hamilton, Miss Mary Watts, Mr. Samuel Wharton, Mr. Henry Parke, Mr. D. Dighton, Mr. W. Finden, and Master Wm. Ross. To Mrs. Emma Hooker, for an encaustic painting; Mr. Philip Rogers, for an oil painting; Mr. E. Hodges, for a plaster cast of the Laocoon.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Magazine; or, the Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs. Embellished with an engraving of a machine for grinding apples. Conducted by R. W. Dickson, M. D. author of "Practical Agriculture." No. 11, 1s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Josias Rogers, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship Quebec. By the late Wm. Gilpin, A. M. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Memoirs of Captain George Carleton, an English Officer; including Anecdotes of the War in Spain, under the Earl of Peterborough, and many interesting particulars relating to the manners of the Spaniards in the beginning of the last century. Written by Himself. 8vo. 12s. boards.

Memoirs of Generals Pichegru and Moreau. By Louis Fauche Borel, Esq. Prisoner in the Temple for thirty-three months. 8vo. 4s. 6d. sewed.

The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England; or, a Historical and Genealogical Account of the Lives, public Employments, and most memorable Actions of the English Nobility, who have flourished from the Norman Conquest to the year 1806; deduced from public records, ancient historians, the works of eminent heralds, and from other celebrated and approved authorities. By T. C. Banks, Esq. Vol. II. 4to. 2l. 2s.; royal paper, 3l. 3s.

The Life of David Brainard, Missionary to the Indians; with an Abridgment of

of his Diary and Journal from President Edwards. By John Styles, author of an Essay on the Stage. 12mo. 4s. boards.

BOTANY.

A Catalogue of Plants growing in the Vicinity of Berwick upon Tweed. By John V. Thompson, Esq. Surgeon to his Majesty's Thirty-seventh Regiment. 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Flora Græca Sibthorpiana, Fasiculus II. In folio, price 12l. 12s. boards.

Number 10, with Six finely-coloured Engravings, to be continued Monthly, of a History of the Fuci. By Dawson Turner, A.M. F.R.A. and L.S. Royal 4to. 7s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.

A New System of Chemical Philosophy. Part I. By John Dalton. 8vo. 7s. boards.

CLASSICS.

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METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind.	Pressure. max.	Pressure. min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain, &c
	24		29.90	29.80	66°	49°	———	
New Moon April	25		29.88	29.70	77	56	———	
	26		29.70	29.65	65	52	———	
a.	27	SW	29.94	29.70	63	47	.38	.20
	28	SW	30.15	29.94	68	44	.16	
b.	29	SW	30.17	30.15	68	59	9	
	30	SW	30.15	29.97	76	52	.16	.12
	31	Var.	29.97	29.78	87	59	.16	
1st Q. June	1	SW	29.99	29.79	63	44	8	3
	2	SW	29.98	29.88	70	47	.20	
	3	Var.	29.88	29.68	65	47	———	3
	4	Var.	29.68	29.65	71	49	.33	
	5	Var.	29.68	29.65	66	44	.15	
	6	W	29.80	29.68	58	46	———	
	7	W	29.82	29.77	68	48	.17	
Full Moon	8	W	29.77	29.65	65	51	.16	2
	9		29.80	29.64	58	48	———	
	10	NW	30.01	29.80	63	47	.15	4
c.	11	N	30.15	30.00	72	47	.14	.24
d.	12	Var.	30.15	30.11	70	45	8	
d.	13	SW	30.12	30.02	70	49	.11	
	14		30.02	29.85	70	54	.19	2
Last Q.	15	NW	30.07	29.85	65	44	.12	
e.	16	NW	30.10	30.07	65	54	.12	
	17	W	30.07	30.00	66	58	.16	
	18	W	30.04	30.00	76	54	.10	
	19	NW	30.04	30.00	76	54	.11	
	20	Var.	30.00	29.95	72	56	.14	
	21	E	29.95	29.78	71	56	.14	
	22	SW	29.78	29.69	68	54	.15	.39
f.	23	Var.	29.83	29.70	68	44	.17	
			29.95	29.83	68.58	50.25		
			M. 29.89		59.41		T. 3.90	1.09

N. B. The Notations comprised in each line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

a. Windy.
b. Much dew.
c. P. M. Thunder in the N. W.
d. Hazy atmosphere a. m.
e. No dew this morning.
f. The cuckoo has not yet left us: the nightingale is still heard, but less constantly. An extensive *stratus* on the meadows this evening.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds, Westerly.

Mean height of Barometer -	29.89 In.
Thermometer	59.41°
Evaporation - - - - - -	3.90 In.
Rain, &c. - - - - - - -	1.09 In.

This Spring, though very late in its commencement, is remarkable for having proceeded through a period of more than seven weeks without a single frosty night, at a season when they are almost always experienced. Fruit of almost every kind has consequently succeeded well; apples in particular, which seldom amount to a crop in these parts, promise to be abundant.

L. H.

Plaistow, 24th of 6th mo. 1808.

RESULTS FOR APRIL, AT MANCHESTER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.66 —Highest 30,12 —Lowest 28,80 —Range 1,32
Mean Temperature - 43°.87+—Highest 56°—Lowest 30°—Range 26°
Spaces described by the Barometer in inches, 6.28.—Number of Changes, 23.
Rain, &c. this Month, 1.325 of an In.—Wet Days, 13.—Total Rain this Year 5,740 Ins.
The Rev. R. S. Singleton, of Blakeley, makes the quantity of Rain, for this Month, 1.713 inches.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
17	12	0	10	6	8	15	22

Total Number of Observations, 90.—Number of Stormy Days, 7.

This Month was ushered in with slight showers of rain, hail, snow, and decreased temperature; but, about the 12th, the Vegetable Kingdom became impregnated by the enlivening rays of the sun.—On the 16th, it had a more languishing appearance; for, on that morning, there was ice on the ground.—Vegetation again assumed a more favourable aspect, but did not make any material progress until about the close of the month.—From a comparison of this period with that of the preceding year, it appears that this is a much later Spring; for the hawthorn, which was in full leaf in the month of April, 1807, has scarcely put forth a bud;—The Mean Temperature for April, 1807, was 46°76; and the Mean for this Month is 43°87.—About the 18th, the *Hirundines Apœ*, or *Long-wings*, first made their appearance, and were seen flying near the surface of the water; but, in a few days, disappeared.

THOS. HANSON.

Lying-in Hospital, May 3, 1808.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Mr. Wm. Newberry, of St. John Street, London, for Machinery for Sawing Wood, splitting skins, &c. dated Jan. 1808.

Mr. Newberry's Engine is formed by a long and very flexible blade, of similar nature to a clockspring, which passes over two rollers of considerable diameter placed in the same plane, and whose two extremities are united so as to form a band round the rollers.

When this blade is intended to act as a saw, one of its edges is cut into teeth of the usual shape, and the substance to be sawed is placed on a stage, through which the blade passes, and is pressed against the blade with the necessary force, and in the direction proper to produce the shape required for it: pieces called guides are placed at each side of the stage to direct the blade, and the stage is so formed that it may be fixed in any angle desired with the horizon, in order to produce cuts in regular bevels: the rollers for the saw blade are placed vertically, and are made large that the bending of the blade, and its consequent resistance may be the less.

When the blade is intended to act as a knife, (as when it is used for splitting and paring skins,) the rollers are placed horizontally, and whetstones are fixed at both sides of the blade to give it a proper keenness. The rollers are formed like wheels, are made of cast iron, and have an iron flanch cast or skrewed at right angles to their faces, to prevent the blade from running off backwards: wedges are placed at the axle of one of the rollers in such a manner, that by driving them it will be forced farther from the other roller, and the blade thereby obtain the necessary tension. By turning one of those rollers, which may be done in various ways, the proper motion is given to the blade.

Descriptions of two frames for directing the shape of materials to be sawed are contained in the specification; they are both to be attached to the stage: one of them is for cutting circles of all sizes, and has a rod attached by two or more diagonal pieces to the timber at one end, while its other extremity is fastened to a central piece; which can be placed at any distance from the work, according to the size of the circle required, by moving it along a slide placed for that purpose, in any part of which it may be fixed by turning a skrew; the rod passes through a part of this moveable center, and may be fixed to it at the spot required by another skrew; this part turns round so as to allow the rod to turn with it freely.

The other frame is for cutting pieces of irregular shapes, according to a pattern; a slider carrying two or more small rollers parallel to the saw is for this purpose placed at one side of it; this slider moves to or from the saw at pleasure, and is fixed at the distance from it desired by a skrew; another roller is placed at the other side of the saw and is made to press against the work by a spring; the pattern is fastened to the side of the work next the fixed rollers, and moving it in or out laterally according to its protuberances, as it is pressed forwards, gives it a shape similar to its own.

Mr. Newberry's Sawing Engine has the advantage of others already contrived in the facility which it affords of forming work of various shapes by patterns or molds, in any required bevel: for this reason it is probable it may be used in preparing the timbers or ribs for ships, for which purpose other

sawing machines have been found to be inadequate. For sawing heavy work of this kind it is probable that rollers placed behind the saw, at each side of the work and as close to it as possible, would be useful to support the saw in its place against the work as it was pressed forwards.

We have been informed that the revolving blade prepared without teeth to act as a knife, is used to great advantage in cutting veneering from fine wood; which it performs so smoothly as to make it fit for use without planeing afterwards; by this method not only more lamina or leaves can be got from a given piece of wood, than by sawing, from the saw-cuts being all saved; but also on account of the great thinness to which they may be cut, from subsequent planeing being unnecessary.

Patent of Mr. Bryan Donkin, of Dartford, Millwright, for a mode of producing a Rotary motion (by steam.) Dated August, 1803.

In Mr. Donkin's method of producing a Rotary Motion, a wheel formed with buckets like a mill water wheel, or a chain of buckets revolving round two wheels, is placed in a cistern of water, or other fluid, heated near to, or at the boiling point of water: and beneath the inverted buckets steam is introduced by a pipe from a boiler; which filling the buckets, will impel them upwards with a force equal to the weight of the fluid driven from them by the steam. The fluid must be heated to the temperature mentioned, before the engine will work, as otherwise the steam would be condensed as fast as it was introduced into it; but it will not be necessary to have any apparatus to heat the cistern, where water is used in it, as the steam when let into it will bring it to the proper temperature as expeditiously as can be done in any other way.

It must be evident that in this application of steam, much heat, and of course much fuel must be wasted, for besides that the water in the cistern will occasion a considerable consumption of it to keep it at the temperature required, the steam will have to act against the pressure of the atmosphere (or have its action diminished in proportion to that pressure,) the avoiding of which is one of the chief advantages of Mr. Watts's Steam Engines, which have been found so much to exceed those formerly made.

For these reasons Mr. Donkin's Engines will occasion too much cost for fuel to be used on a large scale, unless in situations where coals are extremely cheap. They may however be used to good purpose where small forces only are wanting, and where it will be a greater object to have a cheap engine than to save fuel. Of the uses to which they may be applied we shall instance the working small family mills, or querns, for grinding wheat or other grain, as one of the best that occurs. They may also be used to wind silk, and on a small scale for turning spits and similar purposes.

Though Mr. Donkin has mentioned the use of fluids in general for the cistern; none but water would be sufficiently cheap. Mercury, or the fusible mixed metal would soon be destroyed by oxidation, and oils would be lighter than water. But the weight of the water may be added to by dissolving soda or potash in it and the power of the Engine thereby be encreased.

Of Distilling Fresh Water from Sea Water.

We have received a letter from Mr. Lamb, (patentee of an apparatus for distilling fresh water from sea water, which is described in our second volume, p. 633.) which encloses one to the Navy board from Capt. Hodgson of his Majesty's ship Trusty; that states Mr. Lamb's apparatus, used in this vessel, to have performed very well, and to have consumed less fuel than one before in use for the same purpose; that the operation of distillation does not in the least interfere with the cooking of the ship's company's meat: that when three boilers are in use, from twenty to twenty-five gallons of fresh water per hour will be produced. And that though the water at first is not perfectly

fectly agreeable to the taste, though clear, yet when exposed to the air for a short time it becomes very good.

The apparatus for the Trusty was of the size calculated for a fifty gun ship. Since this report Mr. Lamb has furnished two seventy-fours with his stills, each of which produces from 200 to 220 gallons of fresh water every day in the usual course of cooking.

The method of distilling fresh water from that used for cooking aboard a ship, was employed by Dr. Irvine in the voyage to the North Pole, under Capt. Phipps in 1773, so that it is far from being a new idea.

In the observations on Mr. Lamb's patent, we before recommended Dr. Irvine's method of distilling fresh water, on account of its great efficacy and simplicity; we take this opportunity to insert a statement of its advantages from the account of the voyage published by Capt Phipps.

1. The abolishing all stills, still heads, worm pipes and their tubs, which take up so much room aboard a ship; and using instead of them, the ship's kettle or boiler, with a simple tube of plate iron, or sheet tin, which can be easily made aboard a vessel at sea.

2. The obtaining the largest quantity of distilled water, from that heated, by making the tube sufficiently large to receive the whole column of vapour; and placing it nearly in an horizontal direction, to prevent the compression or resistance which takes place so much with the common worm.

3. The adopting the simplest and most efficacious means of condensing vapour; for nothing more is required in the distillation but keeping the surface of the tube always wet, which is done by passing a mop or swab wetted with sea water along the upper surface of the tube.

4. The carrying on the distillation without the addition of any ingredients to the water (as done by Mr. Appleby, Dr. Butler and Dr. Hales, in their methods of distillation.)

5. The ascertaining the proper proportion of the water that should be distilled from a given quantity of sea water, (which is three-fourths of it) by which the fresh water is prevented from acquiring a noxious impregnation of metallic salts, and the vessel from being corroded by the salts caking at the bottom of it.

6. The producing a quantity of sweet and wholesome water, perfectly agreeable to the taste, and sufficient for all the purposes of shipping.

7. The taking advantage of the dressing the ship's provisions, so as to distil a very considerable quantity of water from the vapour, which would otherwise be lost, without any addition of fuel.

Dr. Irvine proposed as an improvement to the plan used in the voyage before mentioned, to have a hearth or stove so constructed, that the fire kept up for the common business of the ship would serve likewise for distillation; whereby a sufficient quantity of water could be obtained, with a very trifling addition of fuel; and to use cast iron boilers instead of coppers.

In recommending Dr. Irvine's method of distillation as superior to the common mode for obtaining fresh water from sea water, we do not mean to depreciate Mr. Lamb's endeavours to introduce into the Navy, fire hearths or stoves, fitted up to cook and distil at the same time. It is a very great advantage to have such stoves ready prepared for use, and the facility of procuring them may induce many to purchase them, who would not be at the trouble of fitting even the simplest apparatus to their old boilers. We conceive it would be by no means incompatible with Mr. Lamb's views to use Dr. Irvine's mode of distillation in his ships' hearths, or stoves, instead of the mode by the worm and tub, which he has adopted; but that on the contrary it would rather enable him to sell more of them from the less room they would then require.

Instead of wetting the tube by hand, as first used in Dr. Irvine's method, it is imagined it would be less troublesome, and equally efficacious, to have the tube coated with soft untared spun yarn, or very coarse open-wove linen cloth; on which water should be made to drop continually from a vessel fixed above it; the coating thus kept constantly wet, would cool the tube by the evaporation which would take place from it in every direction.

Remarkable

Remarkable fact of an increase of Temperature, produced in water, by agitating it, discovered by Dr. J. Reade of Cork. *Phil. Jour. No. 87.*

Dr. Reade put half a pint of water at the same heat as the atmosphere, which was 40°, into a tin bottle-shaped, vessel; into the aperture of which a thermometer was inserted, surrounded with chamois leather, and made to fit accurately, with its bulb nearly in the axis of the vessel. After briskly agitating it for a few minutes the thermometer rose 8 degrees; and continued to rise for some minutes even after the apparatus was uncovered and left at rest on the table. The tin vessel was afterwards enclosed in several folds of woollen cloth, and in three wet towels, and other precautions taken to prevent communication of heat from the hands, and on again shaking it the heat encreased as before.

The Rev. Mr. Hincks, lecturer on chemistry to the Cork Institution, repeated the experiment in a glass bottle, with the same result. By means of a thermometer placed between the bottle and the covering, he found its heat to be inferior to that of the contained fluid, and equal to that of the atmosphere, which proves that there could be no communication of heat from the hands, in the most satisfactory manner.

Experiments on the Liquid Sulphur of Lampadius, by Messrs. Vanquelin and Robiquet. *Ann. de Chem. T. 61. P. 146.*

Lampadius obtained this singular substance by the distillation of pyritous turf, and of pyrites mixed with a certain quantity of charcoal or sawdust. Messrs. Clement and Desormes employed sulphur and charcoal for the same purpose, but the process was very uncertain, not succeeding more than once in twenty times.

Messrs. Vanquelin and Robiquet obtained the liquid sulphur in three successive experiments from the same substances, and only used the precaution of cooling the flasks, adapted to the apparatus to avoid its volatilization

In their process they put finely pulverized charcoal in a dry state into a porcelain tube, to one end of which a small retort containing sulphur was adapted; at the opposite extremity a long tube with a simple curvature was placed, which was then inserted into a flask three-fourths filled with water; a cavity was made in the part of the tube that entered the water to serve as a tube of safety for the porcelain tube; this first flask, had three tubulures, to the second of which a straight tube was fixed, and to the third a bent tube communicating with a second flask surrounded by snow or pounded ice; to this last a tube was adapted crooked so as to fit it for collecting the gases. The porcelain tube was strongly heated in a reverbratory furnace, and when it was red hot the liquid sulphur came over of a citron yellow colour, having the appearance of an oil, and fell to the bottom of the water. If too much sulphur is passed over, a portion joins this oil and gives it more colour and density, the rest is condensed in the first glass tube, and becomes fixed the instant it touches the water. If the first flask is so near the furnace as to acquire the heat of 20°, or 25° of Reaumur, (80 to 90 Fahrenheit) the liquor sulphur boils and passes into the second flask, where the cold water completely condenses it. When the charcoal is heated alone, carbonated hydrogen mixed with carbonic acid is produced; when the sulphur first passes sulphuretted hydrogen is disengaged in great quantities; but as soon as the liquid sulphur begins to be formed, little or no gas is liberated.

Physical Properties. The liquid sulphur obtained first of a citron yellow colour, becomes quite colourless, very transparent, and of great fluidity on a new distillation, some sulphur remains behind in the rectifying vessel; its density is considerably more than that of distilled water; it has a very strong fetid, sulphureous, pungent, and garlic like smell: it has an exceeding sharp, pungent, and very cold taste; and is extremely inflammable.

Chemical Properties. When exposed to the air it speedily evaporates, without leaving any residue, when it is pure; if brought within a few inches of

of an ignited body it rapidly takes fire, yields a white flame, which laterally becomes purple, diffuses a suffocating smell of sulphureous acid, and deposits sulphur in a yellow dust on every surrounding substance.

The water in which it has been received, assumes a milky appearance in a few hours, and has the property of precipitating the solution of lead of an orange colour, that of an oxigenated mercury white, and that of tin of a brick coloured yellow; it does not redden turnsole.

Concentrated sulphuric acid has but little action on the liquid sulphur, laterally however, it dissolves a certain quantity of it, and acquires a fetid smell. Nitric acid seems to have more effect on it, when this mixture is managed so as to force a gas from it through lime water at a heat of 15° or 18° Reaumur, an elastic fluid is liberated, which does not disturb the lime water, and which enflames with the same colour as oxide of carbon. The combustion takes place instantly and sulphureous acid is disengaged after a very pungent smell.

When placed in oxymuriatic acid gas it acquires a citron yellow colour; and if then exposed to the atmosphere it diffuses a very fetid arsenical like smoke in great abundance. It takes fire when brought near an ignited body; the gas when well washed also inflames, and diffuses a smell of sulphureous acid.

A mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, has no effect on the liquid sulphur; some experiments seemed to shew that the weak acids had more action on it than the concentrated ones.

Pure caustic potash acts very feebly on liquid sulphur; after some time however it is coloured, and precipitates several metallic solutions in colours peculiar to this combination.

Ammonia seems to dissolve it a little more easily, it assumes a deep yellow colour, and also precipitates the metallic solutions.

Caustic Barytes dissolves it also in a great proportion, and assumes an orange colour; it precipitates the metallic solutions in the same manner.

Alcohol seems to dissolve it in any proportion, from the solution water precipitates sulphur, which unites in small globules, and falls to the bottom of the liquid.

The experimenters think that nothing in these facts indicates the presence of carbon in liquid sulphur, but gives reason to suppose it is hydrogenated sulphur.

This singular substance may be of considerable use in the arts; there is reason to suppose it would form a good solvent for varnishes, and even for caoutchouc affords considerable hopes. Perhaps also it may have good effects in medicine, and as an eudiometer.

On destroying Insects on Fruit-trees.

As the present season makes the subject of this paper interesting to many, it is hoped the information contained in it will be acceptable, which though not altogether new, yet is probably unknown to most of our readers.

Mr. Robert Hallet in the tenth volume of the Memoirs of the Bath Society has a paper on the use of tobacco water, for the destruction of insects, which he prepared in a cheaper manner than usual, and found extremely effectual.

The effect of tobacco on insects has long been known; in many shops fumigating bellows are sold, for applying its smoke to destroy them on trees. But this method being attended with considerable expence, and the preparation of a wash for the trees, from an infusion of the leaf being no less costly, induced Mr. Hallet to try the effect of the liquor, procured by tobacco manufacturers in pressing their tobacco, properly diluted with water. In most large towns this liquor may be obtained very cheap, as there is no other use made of it at present, but to wash sheep for the scab, which consumes but a very small proportion of it. A quarter of a pint of it will in general be strong enough to impregnate a gallon of water, and two gallons of it were sufficient

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to prepare a wash for all Mr. Hallet's trees three times over, which are about fifty in number; but no certain rule can be given for the mixture, since the tobacconists will weaken the liquor as the demand for it increases. Mr. Hallet having used the diluted liquor with great effect for ten years past, near Axminster, his example followed by the neighbourhood, produced a great demand for the liquor, on which the tobacconists weakened it so much, that a pint of it was required to give the same effect to a gallon of water, that a wine glass full had often done before: but its strength may be known by the degree of colour that it imparts to the water, which when strong enough will be tolerably brown.

Mr. Hallet's method of applying the diluted tobacco liquor, was by sprinkling the trees all over with it with a brush such as plaisterers use in moistening walls, and sometimes by pouring it on them from a watering pot with very small holes; beginning at the top of the tree and laying it on very gently, to prevent waste; which would be very considerable, if it were done with violence or thrown from an engine. In one, two, or three weeks after, as found necessary, the sprinkling was repeated, and before the fruit got of sufficient size to be stained by the operation, was a third time performed, and this has been at all times sufficient to secure the trees from the depredations of the insects; to which the disease of trees that most gardeners consider as a blight, is entirely owing.

Every vegetable and shrub on which Mr. Hallet tried the preparation was completely freed from insects, and restored to health, though ever so much injured by them: and he thinks it might be applied to hop grounds, and in other large plantations with great efficacy. He freed his trees from the red spider, which was very troublesome a few summers ago, by watering them for ten successive evenings, very forcibly with an engine, and then sprinkling them while wet with the tobacco water.

At the end of this paper Mr. Hallet mentions that he has tried striped or ribband grass with cattle, and found them very fond of it, and that they throve well on it; he states its produce to be very great, that it may be cut three or four times in the year, that it takes deep root, produces an early spring crop, is a good food for cattle in summer, but disappears in winter; it has lasted more than twenty years in his ground with undiminished produce: it spreads rapidly in moist ground, soon forms a thick mass of vegetation, and may be propagated either by seed or offsets.

Mr. Hallet also relates, that he has transplanted several large apple trees, which he bought from an orchard that was about to be converted to other purposes; they all succeeded, and many of them gave fruit enough to yield an hogshead of cyder the first season.

In many situations tobacco water cannot be procured; it is therefore useful to know other compositions which have the same effect; the following receipt taken from Crell's Chemical Annals, discovered by Mr. Catin, and which was found to be very effectual, may for this and other reasons be preferred to it.

Take of black soap of the best kind, one pound and three quarters, the same quantity of flower of sulphur, mushrooms two pounds, and sixty measures of river or rain water. Divide the water into two parts, in one of which the soap must be dissolved, and the mushrooms be added to it after they have been a little pounded. The sulphur tied up in a bag is to be boiled twenty minutes in the other half of the water; the water should be frequently stirred, and the sulphur bag pressed, to make it communicate the necessary strength and colour to the water. When this liquor is taken from the fire it should be well mixed with the other part, and should be stirred daily till it acquires a fetid smell. The more fetid it is the greater is its efficacy. The cask that contains the liquor should be stopped carefully after each stirring.

A little of this liquor sprinkled on plants or trees will entirely free them from insects. Mr. Hallet's method with the brush may be used for this purpose, or a syringe with an head an inch and half in diameter, pierced with many small holes.

Caterpillars, beetles, earth-fleas, and tree-lice, will be destroyed by the first application of the liquid. Insects, which reside beneath the earth, as

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wasps, hornets, and ants, require that the liquor should be poured over their nets gently (from a watering pot) for some time, that it may penetrate down to them. Ants nests, according to their size require from two to three measures of the liquid. Two ounces of nux vomica may be added to the mixture, and boiled along with the sulphur. This substance will be of great service, particularly when you wish to destroy ants nests. When the whole of the liquor has been used, the sediment should be buried, to prevent domestic animals from eating it.

It is very evident that tobacco water could not be procured in quantities more than sufficient for private gardens. It would be therefore desirable to have some preparations for hop grounds, large orchards, and other extensive concerns, that would answer the same purpose. Some of the ingredients of Mr. Catin's composition may be procured in any quantity, but the mushrooms are seldom to be found; and the whole process of making it is too troublesome except on a small scale. It appears, however, from the efficacy of Mr. Catin's mixture increasing as it becomes more fetid, that the greatest part, if not the whole, of its effect is produced by the liver of sulphur, or sulphuret of alkali, formed in the liquor from the decomposition of the black soap by the sulphur. And this at least renders the efficacy of solution of liver of sulphur in destroying insects so extremely probable, that it may safely be recommended for that purpose. Its advantage over the other preparations mentioned is, that its materials can be procured in any quantity almost in all situations, and that it is very cheap, and easily made.

Liver of sulphur may be made by the fusion of two parts of potash and one of sulphur; it may also be made by digesting two parts of pure caustic potash and one part of sulphur in six times their weight of water, but this way would be too troublesome for the above use: but the best, and certainly the cheapest method of preparing it would be from lime: which may be done by heating powdered lime, with flowers of sulphur, till they melt or rather conglutinate together; or by throwing water on very fresh quicklime, covered with flowers sulphur; or by boiling sulphur and lime in powder together in ten times their weight of water.

Solution of sulphuret of lime thus made may be had cheap enough to water crops of turnips, or other vegetables, in the field, in order to destroy the insects which prey on them, and which frequently destroy turnips altogether on their first appearance.

A vinous Liquor procured from the Prunings of Vines.

Mr. Hall of this city has produced a vinous liquor, by infusing the prunings of vines cut small and bruised, in boiling water, in a mashing tub, in the same way as used for malt, and letting it ferment afterwards in proper vessels. The liquor thus made afforded a fine beverage, and on being distilled gave an excellent spirit of the nature of Brandy. When let to run on to the acetous fermentation it yielded uncommonly fine vinegar.

The prunings if dried in the shade will at any time afterwards produce the same effect as the fresh prunings, if managed in the same manner. When intended for use an extract should be made from them with hot water, as in the common process for distilling from grain.

Mr. Hall also found that the leaves of the vine dried in the shade, form an excellent substitute for tea on being infused in the same manner in a tea-pot.

Of clearing fruit trees from Moss.

Sprinkle, or dust, the limbs of mossy fruit trees when their leaves are off them, in damp foggy weather, or on a calm day, just after rain, with common wood ashes; and in the course of two or three months the moss will disappear wherever the wood ashes have touched, perhaps a large wooden dredging box would be the best instrument for this operation.

OBITUARY

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Richard Hurd, D. D. Bishop of Worcester.

This learned and ingenious prelate, who for half a century stood prominent among the literary characters of the age, was the son of a respectable farmer at Congreve, a village in Staffordshire. He received his early education in part under Anthony Blackwall, author of the Sacred Classics, and master of the public school at Market Bosworth; and being designed for holy orders, he was entered at a proper age, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was afterwards presented by his college to the living of Thurcaston, Leicestershire, in which retired situation he assiduously applied to those studies by which he rose to distinction. He first appeared, though anonymously, as an author in 1749, in an edition of Horace's "Ars Poetica," with an English commentary and notes. This was reprinted in 1753, with Horace's Epistle "ad Augustum," and two Dissertations, one "On the Provinces of the several Species of Dramatic Poetry;" the other, "On Poetical Imitation." They were dedicated to Dr. Warburton; and with more taste and elegance than that author possessed, displayed something of his spirit of over-refinement and strained explanation, though with abundant learning and ingenuity. In commenting upon Horace, he endeavours to mark out a plan and connected design in that poet, which many of his greatest admirers are unable to discover. He addressed also to Dr. Warburton in 1757 some anonymous "Remarks on Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religio," which that philosopher in his own Memoirs has stigmatised as being "written with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurrility which distinguish the Warburtonian school;" and, indeed, whatever be thought of the reasoning, the manner too much justifies this censure. In 1758 he addressed to the poet Mason a "Letter on the Marks of Imitation," which is one of the most agreeable of his pieces of this class. It obtained for him the return of an Elegy inscribed to him by the poet, written in 1759, in which Mason terms him the "friend of his youth," and speaks of him as seated in "low Thurcaston's sequester'd bower, distant from Promotion's view."

Another publication in 1759 exhibited our author in a new light, and considerably added to his reputation. This was his "Moral and Political Dialogues," feigned to have passed between eminent persons of the past and present age, and, with an unnecessary licence of fiction, even said to be published from the original manuscripts. In the political part of this work he showed himself a sound constitutionalist and friend of civil liberty. His "Letters on Chivalry and Romance," printed in 1762, gave an ingenious deduction of the chivalrous principle from the nature of the feudal system, and other circumstances of the times, and displayed the author's research into the history of manners and society. They were republished along with the Moral and Political Dialogues, with the author's name, which had hitherto been omitted. Mr. Hurd's own merits, and the warm friendship of bishop Warburton, would not suffer him to remain in that seclusion from the world to which he had professed his attachment. The regard of that eminent prelate he had purchased not only by his dedication, but by an anonymous "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship," in which he made some severe strictures on Drs. Jortin and Leland for their supposed disrespect to the object of his admiration. But, upon reflexion, he was so little satisfied with the warmth of zeal he had displayed on this occasion, that he took great pains to suppress this pamphlet. Warburton, however, felt his obligations, and not only conferred upon him the archdeaconry of Gloucester, but gave him an opportunity of becoming known in the metropolis by associating him with himself as preacher at Lincoln's Inn chapel. In 1772 the first fruits of this appointment were given to the public by Dr. Hurd (he had now taken the degree of D. D.) in a volume of twelve sermons, preached at a lecture founded by Dr. Warburton in the above chapel for the purpose of elucidating the prophecies in the Old and New Testament relative to the Christian Church. They were entitled "An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, and in particular, concerning the Church of Papal Rome." In these discourses the preacher displayed abundant learning

learning and ingenuity, and raised his character as a divine to an eminence almost equal to that which he possessed as a man of letters. He in general supports the notion of a *double sense* in prophecy, which he does not scruple to call a "divine artifice;" and notwithstanding the skill with which he maintains his hypothesis, there are those who have regarded it as too much deviating from the simplicity of the sacred writings. In the same year he appeared in a very different capacity, as the editor of "Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley," with a preface and notes by himself. This, perhaps, of all his publications, was one which might have been best spared, since his principle of selection had a reference rather to his own character as a divine, than to the characteristic merits of the poet. Cowley, indeed, is often not an edifying, but almost always an innocent writer; and if Dr. Hurd thought him occasionally too playful for his gravity, he might very well have let him alone.

His reputation was now so thoroughly established, that on the recommendation of Lord Mansfield, he was appointed to the important office of preceptor to the Prince of Wales, and the nomination was universally approved by the public. He was also, in 1775, raised to the mitre in the see of Litchfield and Coventry. He resigned the office of preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1776; and in the following year published, at the request of the Benchers, a volume of "Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn between the years 1765 and 1766; with a large Discourse on Christ's driving the Merchants out of the Temple." It is sufficient to observe, that the author's character for learning, discrimination, and ingenious elucidation is not less conspicuous in these than in his former writings. A "Sermon, preached before the House of Lords," and printed in the same year, is marked by candour and liberality. His "Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese at his primary Visitation," contains some *episcopal* sentiments on the excellence of the liturgy, and the duty of submitting all deliberations concerning it to the wisdom of the church, which he doubtless thought called for by the circumstances of the time. They gave occasion to a pamphlet of "Remarks by a Country Clergyman." Two volumes more of Dr. Hurd's Lincoln's Inn Sermons appeared in 1781, in which year he was appointed clerk of the closet to his Majesty, and was translated to the see of Worcester. On a vacancy in the archbishopric of Canterbury, in 1783, he had the opportunity of evincing the sincerity of his declared preference of a retired and unambitious life; for he declined the honourable offer of succession to that high dignity. He thenceforth passed his time in a seclusion from all public concerns, except the necessary duties of his station, chiefly at his episcopal seat of Hartlebury, devoted to pious and literary occupations, and intent upon the augmentation of a noble library, the basis of which was the books which he inherited from the libraries of Pope and Warburton. This collection he was long known to have bequeathed as an heir-loom to his successors in the see of Worcester. His further publications were few. He preached and printed a "Thirtieth of January Sermon before the House of Lords" in 1786, in which he maintained the proposition that the religion of Christ is friendly to civil and religious liberty, and certainly proved his own good will to the cause of freedom. In 1788 he was the editor of the works of his revered friend Bishop Warburton, in seven quarto volumes, but did not appear, as the world expected, as his biographer. In a short advertisement he intimated that there were reasons for such omission for the present, but that a discourse to that effect was prepared, to appear hereafter. These reasons, however, were not obvious when Dr. Hurd in 1794 printed "A Discourse by way of Preface to the quarto edition of Bishop Warburton's Works; containing some account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author." It is an elegant and interesting piece of biography, as fairly estimating its subject as could possibly be expected from one who was so much under the influence of admiration and gratitude. This was Dr. Hurd's closing exertion in literature. His suppressed Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship had been reprinted, certainly with no friendly purpose, in 1789, by a learned and eloquent divine, in a collection of "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian." In the preface to this publication is given an estimate of the Bishop of Worcester's literary character, which will generally be thought coloured by prejudice, though it is not without dis-

criminating strokes. The censure of his style is sometimes "disgracing what would have arisen to ornamental and dignified writing by a mixture of vulgar or antiquated phraseology," cannot be denied to have some foundation.

This distinguished prelate closed a long and highly respectable life at Hartlebury, on the 28th of May, in the 88th year of his age.

Sir John Carter.

Died, at Portsmouth, in his 67th year, Sir John Carter, Knt.; a character generally and most deservedly respected and valued throughout the county, whether considered in a public or private capacity. His parents were both dissenters, and belonging to that denomination designated by the term "rational Dissenters." His father was a merchant of considerable eminence and of invincible integrity in Portsmouth: from him he inherited a strong and unshaken attachment to those political principles which seated the house of Hanover on the throne of England. Though under the necessity of occasionally conforming, he remained firm to the principles of dissent from the doctrines and worship of the established church.

He was born on the 16th of Dec. 1741, and in Sept. 1763, was elected an alderman of this borough. About the year 1768 or 9 he began to act as a magistrate for the county; and never was there one who attended to the duties of that important office with more assiduity, impartiality and zeal for the interests and honour of the country, for the accommodation and comfort of his neighbours, or the prompt and mild administration of justice to all. At Michaelmas, 1769, he was chosen to act as chief magistrate of the borough for the year. In the summer of 1773, during his second mayoralty, the king made his first visit to Portsmouth, where he received much greater marks of affection and loyalty than he had been given to expect. Desirous of making some return to his good people of Portsmouth, for their attentions to him, his Majesty wished to confer on their mayor the honour of knighthood, a title at that time held in higher estimation than, from its repeated prostitution, it now is. Of this honour Mr. Carter was not in the least ambitious; indeed so averse from it were both Mr. and Mrs. Carter, that he declined it. He was informed that his Majesty considered this refusal as proceeding from a disregard in the Carter family to the royal favour. This consideration, and the earnest persuasion of his friends, induced him to yield a reluctant compliance: he was accordingly knighted on the 23d of June, 1773.

In the year 1784 he was appointed sheriff of the county, which honourable office he filled to the entire satisfaction of all parties, and with dignity to himself. In the years 1782, 6, and 9, he was severally elected to the chief magistracy of the town, and again in 1793: it was during this his sixth mayoralty that the king made his third and last visit to Portsmouth. His Majesty's person on this, as on his former visits, was immediately attended by the peace officers of the corporation; and what few of the military accompanied him in his walks, always followed the civil power.

During the mutiny at Spithead, in the spring of 1797, he rendered a very essential service to the town and country by his mild, conciliatory, and patient conduct. The sailors having lost three of their body in consequence of th resistance made to their going on board the London, then bearing the flag of Admiral Colpoys, wished to bury them in Kingston churchyard, and to carry them in procession through the town of Portsmouth. This request was most positively refused them by the governor. They then applied to Sir John Carter to grant their request, who endeavoured to convince the governor of the propriety and necessity of complying with it, declaring that he would be answerable for the peace of the town and the orderly conduct of the sailors. The governor would not be prevailed on, and prepared for resistance; and resistance on both sides would most probably have been resorted to, had not the calmness, perseverance, and forbearance of Sir John Carter at length compromised the affair, by obtaining permission for the sailors to pass through the garrison of Portsmouth in procession, and the bodies to be landed at the Common Hard in Portsea, where the procession was to join them. For soliciting and obtaining this indulgence to the sailors, he was stigmatized as a jacobin, and loaded with

with many opprobrious epithets by persons, whose high stations at least should have taught them better, and which he, though possessing the very milk of human kindness, was under the necessity of resenting by declining all farther intercourse with them. So great was Sir John Carter's influence over the sailors, that they most scrupulously adhered to the terms he prescribed to them in their procession to the grave. Two of their comrades having become "a little groggy" after they came on shore, they were carefully locked up in a room by themselves, lest they should become quarrelsome, or be unable to conduct themselves with propriety. It was a most interesting spectacle. Sir John accompanied them himself through the garrison, to prevent any insult being offered to them. At the Common Hard he was joined by Mr. Godwin, the friend and associate of his youth, and also a most worthy magistrate of this borough. They attended the procession till it had passed the fortifications at Portsea: every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. When the sailors returned, and were sent off to their respective ships, two or three of the managing delegates came to Sir John to inform him that the men were all gone on board, and to thank him for his great goodness to them. Sir John seized the opportunity of enquiring after their Admiral, as these delegates belonged to the London. "Do you know him, your honour?" "Yes; I have a great respect for him, and hope you will not do him any harm." "No, by G—d, your honour, he shall not be hurt." It was at that time imagined Admiral Colpoys would be hung at the yard-arm, and he had prepared for this event by arranging his affairs and making his will. In this will he had left to the widows of the three men who were so unfortunately killed an annuity of 20l. each. The next morning, however, the Admiral was privately, unexpectedly, and safely brought on shore, though pursued by a boat from the Mars, as soon as they suspected what was transacting. The delegates brought him to Sir John Carter, and delivered him to his care: they then desired to have a receipt for him, as a proof to their comrades that they had safely delivered him into the hands of the civil power; and which receipt he gave. The Admiral himself, in his first appearance at court afterwards, acknowledged to the king that he owed his life to Sir John Carter, and assured his Majesty that his principles were misinterpreted and his conduct misrepresented, and that he had not a more faithful and worthy subject in his dominions.

The honourable influence which the suavity of his manners, his gentle unassuming demeanour, his kind unostentatious deportment obtained for him, was most usefully conspicuous during the riots on account of the scarcity in July 1797, and during a mutiny of the Buckinghamshire militia, among whom he fearlessly mixed, exhorting and prevailing with them to return to their duty. Indeed, wherever he could be useful, either by personal exertions, by his influence, or by persuasion, there he was constantly to be found.

He was denounced at the head of a long list of inhabitants of this town to Mr. Reeves, as a jacobin and an enemy to his king and country. A gentleman of rank, who belonged to that association, on seeing this, immediately struck his name out of the list of the committee and association. The Duke of Portland, then secretary of state for the home department, received a very strong letter against him, which letter his Grace sent to Sir John, assuring him at the same time that the government placed the utmost confidence in his honour, integrity, and patriotism, and concluded by proposing to offer a large reward for the discovery of the writer: this, with a dignified consciousness of the purity of his conduct, Sir John declined; though, from some well-founded conjectures, the discovery might possibly have been easily made. And this inestimable consciousness enabled him to meet with the greatest composure every attempt which the rancour and violence of party rage made to sully his reputation and destroy his influence. So pure, so disinterested, so honourable were his political principles, that when in the year 1806 he was offered a baronetage by Mr. Fox, he declined it on the ground that he believed the offer to have been made for his undeviating attachment to the characteristic politics of that great man; and that, to accept it, would be a manifest departure from his principles. They were these principles which induced him to offer a seat in parliament for the borough of Portsmouth to that distinguished friend of liberty Thomas

Thomas, now Lord Erskine. The same principles led him to make a similar offer to that most respectable, independent, and highly-valued character, Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. who has declared, that nothing but the truly honourable way in which the seat was offered to him, could have induced him to return again to the fatigue of parliamentary duties. It was his conciliating temper which led him, during the late violence of party, to propose as the other representative some moderate member of the administration; in the first instance, the late Lord Hugh Seymour, and afterwards Captain, now Admiral Markham, in compliment to their common friend, the Earl of St. Vincent.

In the year 1800 he was again elected mayor, and in the year 1804 he filled the chair of chief magistrate for the ninth and last time. Whether he acted as mayor or as magistrate for the borough or county, he was uniformly mild, impartial, and upright; nor was he ever deterred by personal difficulties or inconveniences from a faithful, active, and even minute attendance on the widely extended duties of his laborious office. The poor in him ever found a friend, and the unfortunate a protector. He was equally willing and ready to afford relief by his purse, or to render assistance by his advice. The peace, comfort, and happiness of others, and not his own interest, were the unwearied objects of his pursuit. To the widow and the fatherless he was a father and guardian. Many persons had prevailed on him to undertake the direction of their concerns, by which he set their minds at ease: to these affairs he was equally, or, if possible, more attentive than to his own. Never was there a character in which there was less of self than in his. It were superfluous to add in what manner such a man filled the respective relations of son and brother, of husband and father, friend and master. He preserved through life a guileless simplicity of manners, an unaffected modesty, an unassuming deportment. Those who knew him will long bear in remembrance his placid, frank, and benignant countenance, the true index of his heart and mind.

His unceasing attention to the duties he was called to perform; the great interest he took in the concerns of his friends, and those who entrusted their affairs to him; and the constant exertion of mind and body which these various duties required, contributed to wear out a constitution not naturally strong. For two or three years past, his friends have remarked with grief the gradual decline of his health. He quitted life with the same quietness and composure with which he had passed through it. His lamp went gently out: he drew his last breath during sleep; and died at twenty minutes past three in the afternoon of the 18th of May. His servants and numerous tenantry spontaneously paid the same external tribute of affection and regard they pay to a near relative, by shutting up their houses. The internal sense of the loss they had sustained was manifested, not merely by the tears shed at his funeral, but by constant ejaculations of sorrow and lamentation. He has left a widow and six children to lament the loss of one of the kindest and most affectionate husbands, of one of the most attentive and fondest fathers.

Portsmouth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

We congratulate the public on the prospect of the completion of an important line of Canal between the present Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal and the Grand Junction, which will be the means of bringing the trade of the counties of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester by inland navigation to the metropolis, and greatly promote the commercial and agricultural interests of those counties, and prove highly advantageous to the proprietors of the intended Canal.

A most shocking and unnatural business has lately come to light before a coroner's jury at Kingsland. A man named Reuben Main, who worked in the fields near Kingsland, as a brickmaker, cohabited with a woman named Ann Smith, who was continually exasperating him against his son, a boy about ten years

years old, but of whom Smith was not the mother. On Thursday night, the 2d instant, at the White Hart public-house, in Hornsey, he was heard to express an intention of setting fire to the sand-houses, and afterwards he obtained a match from the landlady, it is supposed, for that purpose. About one o'clock in the morning of the 3d, it was discovered that the outside hut of a row of six hovels was in flames; and that Reuben Main, the father, and Ann Smith, had made their escape from the adjoining sand-house, which they occupied, but had left the child within. This fact was not disclosed to the bystanders until the hut, which was supposed to contain the deceased, was in flames, when the father seemed to express some anxiety for the safety of his son. During the interval between the discovery of the fire and the destruction of Main's hut, the cries of the child had not been heard. Upon searching the ruins, the body of the deceased was however found, with the feet and head nearly burnt from it, and the entrails protruded through the abdomen. It was not till after three messages that the father of the child could be induced to come and examine the body; and when he arrived he treated the affair with apparent indifference. One of the witnesses, who was a brick-maker, deposed, that he met Reuben Main and Ann Smith, on their way from the fire, when the former told the latter, that if she *revulged* she was a dead woman. After an examination of nearly two hours and a half, the jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Reuben Main, and Ann Smith was declared an accessory to the crime.

Married. At *St. Mary-le-Bone*, Charles N. Palmer, Esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Ingoldsby Massy, of Norbiton Park, Surry.—The Rev. Samuel Johnes, Rector of Welwyn, Herts, to Miss Anna Maria Culyer, eldest daughter of General Culyer, of St. John's Lodge.—Aldborough Richardson, Esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Miss Philipps, of Lampeter, Pembrokeshire.—Charles Bevan, Esq. of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Johnston, of Upper Wimpole street.—N. W. Ridley, Esq. M. P. second son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, to Miss Steele, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele.—By special licence, at the *Duke of Athol's*, Portman-square, Capt. Murray, of the 15th light dragoons, only son of Sir John M'Gregor Murray, of Lanrick, Bart. to Lady Elizabeth Murray, the youngest daughter of his Grace.—At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, Stafford O'Brien, Esq. son of Henry O'Brien, Esq. of Blatherwick-hall, Lincolnshire, to Miss Emma Noel, second daughter of G. N. Noel, Esq. of Exton Park.—Captain William Ireland Jones, of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Margaret Thomson, eldest daughter of the late David Thomson, Esq. commander of the Earl Dartmouth East Indiaman.—By special licence, the Hon. John George Dalrymple, nephew and heir to the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners, only daughter of Lady Louisa Manners.—At *St. James's*, Richard Taylor, Esq. of Howland street, to Miss Emma Wallace, youngest daughter of John Wallace, Esq. of Golden-square.—Brigadier General the Hon. Sir Robert Meade, to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late Sir John Dalling, Bart.—John Henry Hogarth, Esq. of Bedford-place, to Miss Harriet Hole, third daughter of the late John Hole, Esq. of Islington.—At *St. Ann's*, Westminster, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of Wickam Bishops, to Miss Emma Morris, only daughter of Wm. Morris, Esq. of Havering Hall, Essex.—At *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, George Bensal, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss E. Davies, of Southampton-row, Russel-square.—At *St. Giles's-in-the-fields*, Lieut. Colonel Nicholl, of Copt-hall, Hendon, to Miss Lewis, daughter of Wm. Lewis, Esq. of Holborn.—At *St. Botolph*, Aldersgate, James Spey, Esq. of Bath, to Miss Biggs, of Islington.—At *Pancras*, John Allen, Esq. of Drake's Place, Worcestershire, to Miss Cooper, of Upper Gower-street.—At *St. Pancras*, John Howell, Esq. M. D. of Carmarthen, to Miss Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Reeder, of Brunswick-square.—At *Harrow-on-the-Hill*, Jeremiah Steel, Esq. of Harrow Weald, to Miss Leighfield, of Wootton Basset, Wilts.

Died. In *Green-street*, aged 80, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Lumley Sanderson, daughter of Thomas, the third Earl of Scarborough, and aunt to the present Earl of Scarborough, and to Earl Ludlow.—In *Dean-street*, Audley-square, Mrs. Philadelphia Hotham, eldest daughter of Sir John Dyke, of Lullingston Castle, in Kent, and widow of Colonel Hotham, eldest son of Sir Beaumont Hotham,

Hotham, late one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.—In *Nottingham-place*, Mrs. Burke, relict of the late Patrick Burke, Esq. of Howland-street.—In *James-street*, Buckingham-gate, Edmond Ayrton, Mus. D. Gentleman of his Majesty's Chapels during a period of forty-four years.—In *Cleveland-street*, James Fannin, Esq. late of Montego Bay, Jamaica.—At the house of her son, in *Gower-street*, Bedford-square, Mrs. Hall, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hall, Chancellor of Llandaff.—In *Southampton-row*, Bloomsbury, aged 64, Thomas Cracroft, Esq. He had been Clerk in the Accountant General's Office in the Court of Chancery upwards of forty years.—At *Stepney Green*, Miles Walker, Esq.—Aged 53, Charles Henry Wilson, Esq. late of the Middle Temple. He was several years editor of the Gazetteer, and there are few daily or periodical publications of any standing, which have not been occasionally indebted to his contributions. He was the author of the "Wandering Islander," "Polyanthea," "Brookeana," "Beauties of Burke," and many other original productions, compilations, and translations, to none of which would he ever suffer his name to be prefixed. He was deeply versed in the antiquities and literature of the Gothic, Scandinavian and Celtic nations. With an inexhaustible fund of learning, he was "a fellow of infinite jest—of most excellent fancy." His wit and humour were truly original. The factitious jester, the *Joe Miller* wit, in vain attempted to enter the lists with him; he was speedily distanced by a smile or expression of his rival, but so ludicrously apposite to the subject in hand as never to fail to, "set the table in a roar." He was a native of the North of Ireland, and migrated to the metropolis upwards of twenty years ago. Born to no fortune, he ran his career of life without doing more than to provide for the day which was passing over him, a fate not uncommon to men entering the world under the same circumstances, and possessing similar endowments, joined to a strong relish for social enjoyment. The intervals of leisure which he could snatch from the society of his friends, or the labour necessary to his subsistence, were generally devoted to those abstruse speculations which seldom turn to a pecuniary account. The result in this respect strongly exemplified the truth of Milton's observation,—

> "That not to know at large of things remote
> From use obscure and subtile; but to know
> That which before us lies in daily life
> Is the prime wisdom."

In *Marybone-fields*, Mr. William Joachim, of Pratt-place, Camden Town. He had been to visit Mr. Moss, who resides at Cumberland-place, Lisson Green, and had received some money. When he left Mr. Moss, he said he was going to Salisbury-place, where he stopped to see some persons play at skittles till a late hour. It is supposed Mr. Joachim was attacked by robbers, and that he being a resolute man, had resisted their attack. In corroboration of this, his stick was found with some large marks upon it, as if it had given some violent blows. His watch was stolen, and it is supposed he had bank notes about him to the amount of 100l. of which it is conjectured the villains had by some means had information. A surgeon opened the body, and found that a large bullet had entered the left side, through the ninth and tenth ribs, and passed through his heart. An inquest was held at the Southampton Arms, Camden Town, on the body. The evidence went chiefly to establish the fact of the murder, but did not differ very materially from the circumstances already stated. His pockets were rifled, and his money was taken away, but his pocket-book, with some notes and drafts, remained in his pocket. On the whole evidence adduced, the jury found themselves justified in bringing a verdict of "*wilful murder*, against some person or persons unknown;" but at present there is no clue whatever to lead to the detection of the villainy. In some respects, the fate of this unhappy gentleman reminds us of that of the unfortunate Mr. Steele, and may be as long in coming to a discovery.—At *Hammersmith*, aged 53, the Right Hon. Lady Gertrude Cromie, only daughter and heiress of Ford, fifth Earl of Cavan, and wife of Sir Michael Cromie, Bart. of Stacumnie, in Ireland.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the Woburn Sheep-Shearing, which commenced on Monday, June 13th, a numerous

a numerous company of distinguished Agriculturists and Gentlemen Farmers, assembled at the Park Farm, Woburn. The morning, which was remarkably fine, was employed in viewing the South Down and Leicester Sheep, the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, which were to be sold in the evening. At three o'clock the company repaired to the Abbey, to partake of a most elegant dinner, where the utmost conviviality prevailed. At six in the evening, the gentlemen returned to the Park Farm, when seven lots of South Down's were sold at, from 40s. to 53s. a head, and six lots of Leicester's at, from 34s. to 80s.

On Tuesday morning, the members of the Smithfield Club held a meeting at Woburn Abbey. This meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock, and a very numerous company of Agriculturists proceeded to Crawley Heath Farm, to be present at a Ploughing Match, for a silver cup, value five guineas, to be given by the Duke of Bedford to the proprietor of the successful plough, and two guineas to the plough-holder, for which five ploughs started at twelve. It was finished about two o'clock, when the company returned to the Park Farm, and attended at the Judges' examination of the Prize Theaves, and Long and Short Woolled Sheep. This business employed them until three o'clock, when they repaired to the Abbey to dinner. After dinner Lord Somerville rose, and presented to the Duke a large silver salver, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain. This elegant piece of plate weighed about 400 ounces, and was about eighteen inches by two feet in size; its border was decorated with embossed figures, emblematical of agriculture: in the centre was the Bedford arms, superbly engraved, with this inscription—

"To his Grace John Duke of Bedford, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain, Anno Domini, 1807."

Lord Somerville, in the speech with which he accompanied this present, stated, that it was purchased by the subscription of the Agriculturists of the United Kingdom, and presented to his Grace, as a testimony of their sincere esteem and gratitude, for the many hospitable entertainments at Woburn Abbey. His Grace returned thanks in an appropriate speech; after which, the health of the Duke of Bedford was drank with three times three.

Wednesday, June 15. Sale of South Down ewes and theaves, some pens of both sorts reaching 3l. 15s. a head. A numerous body, about three o'clock, were again regaled at a plentiful dinner in the great hall. After the customary toasts given by the Duke, he called the attention of the company to the adjudication of the prize cups, &c. after remarking that from the ill state of his health, his prefatory observations would be limited, so as to take up but little of their time and attention. His Grace then distributed the several prizes as they were classed by the adjudications.—For the best long wool wether, 1st, prize cup, value ten guineas, to Mr. John Barton. 2d, Ditto, ditto, value five guineas, to Edward Flatt.—For ditto theaves, 1st, prize cup, same value, John Butfield. 2d, Ditto, ditto, James Cowley.—For the best short wool wethers, 1st, prize cup, same value, Robert Trevor. 2d, Ditto, ditto, Mr. Runsemain.—For the best ditto theaves, 1st, prize cup, same value, Robert Trevor, Esq. 2d Ditto, ditto, Thomas ————, Esq.—For the best plough, the prize cup of ten guineas, to the Duke of Bedford, for a Northumberland plough. Two guineas to John Green, who held the same plough. His Grace, as usual, presented the prize cup adjudged to his plough, to his bailiff, Mr. Wilson.—For the best boar, prize cup, five guineas, Earl of Upper Ossory.—Best shearer, five guineas, J. Bernard; and four prizes, three, two, and one guinea, to the four next best.—The Bedfordshire shepherd, who saved the greatest number of lambs, five guineas, John Clarke; and four subordinate prizes to others, as in shearers.—The premium of 30 guineas to the Bedfordshire farmer, who shall produce the best account of comparative trials between broad cast and drill husbandry. Postponed till after harvest.—The premium of 50 guineas for irrigating in Bedfordshire the largest number of acres (not less than ten) between January 1, and June 1, 1808. No claimant. Mr. Crowley had irrigated 17 acres, but some by the method called catch-work, which is not estimated the best mode of irrigation. The judges of the premium which was offered for the best

best newly-invented implement, stated, that no machine had been produced, whose merit was so conspicuous, as to deserve that distinction which a premium would confer. A reaping machine, of Mr. Salmon, and a clover-threshing machine, were considered as ingenious, but not having been tried, were not entitled to the premium. But to encourage the exhibition of implements, they recommended the premium of twenty guineas to be divided as follows:—To Mr. Pasmoor, for his chaff-cutter and bean-splitter, three guineas; Mr. Shepherd, for a frame applied to Mr. Salmon's threshing machine, to allow its erection in the field; Mr. Bachelor's improvement of a drill machine, of Mr. Salmon's, which gained a premium some years ago, five guineas; Mr. Bowman, seven guineas, for his whalebone, as a substitute, in some cases, for fencing, &c. Which recommendation his Grace adopted.

The Duke having delivered the prizes to the fortunate candidates, closed his address with a short, but neat exhortation, to further the spirit of emulation, and hoped to have the pleasure of as respectable and numerous an attendance at the next Woburn meeting, as that with which he was now honoured.

Married. At *Leighton-Buzzard*, F. Darby, Esq. of Colnebrook-Dale, Salop, to Miss H. Grant, only daughter of Mr. I. Grant.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At *Upton Court*, aged 76, William Lascelles, Esq. one of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Newport-Pagnell*, the Rev. ——— Fisher, Rector of Waringdon, to Miss Caroline Lucas, daughter of William Lucas, Esq.

Died. At *High Wycombe*, suddenly, Charles Kampsmuller, Esq. German Professor to the Royal Military College.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Sir William Browne's medal for the Latin Ode, is this year adjudged to the Hon. Mr. Law, of St. John's College; that for the epigrams, to Mr. Blomfield, of Caius; and the gold medal for the Greek Ode, to Mr. Rennell, of King's College.

The Rev. William Young, B. A. of Emmanuel College, is elected a Foundation Fellow of that Society.

Mr. Augustus Gostling, of Trinity Hall, B. C. L. is admitted *Doctor in Civil Laws*. Messrs. Sherrard Becher, and John Dobson, of St. John's, Thomas Armitstead, of Trinity, Robert Watkinson, and James Hodges, of Emmanuel; George Barnes, of Queen's, Thomas Hoskin, of Sidney, Edward Addison, of Benet College, and James Plumptree, of Clare Hall, *Bachelors in Divinity*. Rev. William Prockter Thomas and Rev. John Pittman, of Trinity Hall, *Bachelors of Laws*. Messrs. Frederick White, Richard Abbott, and Andrew Huddleston, of Trinity, Henry Finch, of Christ's, and Richard Patrick, of Magdalen, *Masters of Arts*. And Messrs. George Kent, of Trinity, Thomas Matthews, of Emmanuel, James Bernard Camplin, Humphrey Cholmeley, William Johnson Yonge, George Pierce Richards, and Robert Elkins, of King's, Edward B. Blackburn, of St. John's, and Joseph Relden, of Peter House, *Bachelors of Arts*.

The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, M. A. of Trinity College, is presented to the Deanery of Barking in Essex, vacated by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Aymley.

Died. At *Chesterton*, aged 75, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late Rev. Robert Robinson, the celebrated Non-conformist clergyman. She was a woman worthy of being the companion of a man, who, by his writings in favour of civil and religious liberty, in which wit, fancy, and learning, are seen paying homage to humanity, has erected a monument to his memory, which can only perish with the English language—the language of freemen.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Daresbury*, Ralph Peters, Esq. of Platt Bridge, in Lancashire, to Miss Frances Blackburn, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Blackburn, Warden

den of the Collegiate church in Manchester.—At *Prestbury*, Mr. Cyrus Bullock, of Macclesfield, to Miss Bradbury, daughter of Charles Bradbury, Esq. of Henbury.

Died. At *Chester*, aged 84, Thomas Tees, Esq. formerly a Quarter-master in the royal regiment of Horse Guards.—Aged 83, Mrs. Deborah Seller.—At *Newton-hall*, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, wife of George Parker, Esq. and daughter of John Turton, Esq. late of Ongreave, in the county of Stafford.

CORNWALL.

Married. At *Falmouth*, Captain Imlac, to Miss Grace Laffer, daughter of Philip Laffer, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at that port.—James Wingfield, jun. Esq. of Wiskmoor-house, Yorkshire, to Mrs. Christina Maria Jackson, daughter of the late Colonel Alexander Jardyne, of the Royal Artillery.

CUMBERLAND.

Died. At *Arkleby*, aged 40, the Rev. John Temple, A. M. classical master of the free school at Ponsonby since its first opening in 1798: a gentleman eminently qualified for the office, the duties of which he discharged with increasing reputation to himself and advantage to his pupils.—At *Keswick*, aged 73, Mr. Peter Crosthwaite, the establisher and proprietor of the celebrated Museum at that place.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died. At *Morchard Bishop*, Robert Leach, taylor. He was murdered by George Tapp, a butcher of the same place, with whom he had lived on terms of the greatest intimacy. On Sunday, the 24th of April, they were seen at a public-house in the village, and were observed to quit it together; after which time Leach was missing. On the Friday following, his friends being alarmed at his long absence, investigated more diligently the events which preceded his sudden departure, when a strong suspicion fell on Tapp, from his having been the last person in whose company he was noticed, and from his being observed to have more money than usual: added to which, information was given by a neighbour, that on the Saturday preceding the 24th of April, Tapp was observed, very late at night, digging a pit in his garden; and, on being questioned, at the time, his reason for working there at so late an hour, he replied, it was merely for the purpose of burying some dung to make a cucumber bed. On these grounds, search was made in the garden, when the mangled body of Leach was found, thrown into the very pit which appears to have been previously designed for its reception. Tapp was immediately apprehended, and, when in custody, voluntarily confessed his crime, which he stated to have committed in the following manner:—That they walked together from the public-house to that of the prisoner, and, on going into the garden, Leach complained of a pain in his head, and sat himself down on a fallen tree; that while he was in the act of tying a handkerchief round his head, Tapp came behind and struck him a violent blow with an old axe, which he had fitted up for the purpose, repeating his blows till he had finished his bloody deed;—that after taking from the pockets of the deceased cash and bills to the amount of about sixty pounds, he threw the body into the pit he had prepared for it;—that he afterwards burnt the handle of the axe, and put the iron part into a running stream to wash off the blood. He also burnt his hat, and cut off the marks of blood from the tree with a hook. On being asked how long he had premeditated the murder, he replied, about a week. It does not appear that there had been any quarrel whatever between the parties; on the contrary, the strictest intimacy existed between them. There had been some money transactions, in which the prisoner was considerably indebted to the deceased. These, added to a knowledge of his having property about him, are supposed to have instigated him to the commission of this atrocious murder.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died. At *Helston*, aged upwards of 70, James Kempthorne, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue.—At her son's house, at *Gussage*, Mrs. Randell, late of Damerham, Wilts.

DURHAM.

At *Bishop Auckland*, aged 92, Mr. Banks, many years coroner for Stockton Ward, in this county.—At *Durham*, aged 96, William Cloyd. Among the many eccentric tricks of his youth, he once undertook to descend upon a rope from the steeple of St. Giles's church to the Bower Banks, adjoining, and accomplished it unhurt. In 1739, he was with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Carthagena and Porto Bello. Having been deprived of his eye-sight by lightning, while on the African coast in 1742, he returned to his native place, where he became famous for dressing sheep's feet, which proved a profitable trade to him, and enabled him to procure his quantum of ale, of which he consumed no small quantity. At cards and bowling matches he was generally one of the foremost, and frequently betted very freely. About ten years ago he received one of Mr. Hetherington's benefactions of ten pounds a year to blind men, upon which he subsisted till his decease.—At *Sunderland*, aged 21, Margaret Noble. The death of this young woman was awfully sudden. She was one at a merry making, as is usual on the night of Easter Tuesday, in Burleigh-street, and in high health and spirits, dropped upon the floor in the midst of the dance, and expired without a struggle.—Aged 64, Cuthbert Sharp, Esq.—Mr. Thomas Hayton, eldest son of R. Hayton, Esq. of Bishopwearmouth: a promising youth of 16. The circumstances of his death are particularly distressing: He had been on shore at Deal, posting a letter to inform his parents of his safe arrival in the Downs, and on his return to the ship the boat upset, and he with one of the seamen were unfortunately drowned.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Colchester*, Richard Randell, Esq. of Ashley, Hants, to Miss Neville, only daughter of the late Thomas Neville, Esq. Collector of Excise for the county of Essex.—At *Dunmow*, Samuel Collis, Esq. of Clare, to Miss Scrooby, only daughter of John Scrooby, Esq.—At *Sandon*, Samuel Page, Esq. of London, to Miss Sarah Say, only daughter of Mr. Daniel Say.

Died. Aged 81, the Rev. James Burgess, vicar of Rickling.—At *Kelvedon*, on her birth-day, at the advanced age of 95, Mrs. Backèe, widow of Israel Backee, Esq.—At *Woodford*, Mrs. Elizabeth Constable, wife of Michael Constable, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Bristol*, James Splane Biggs, Esq. eldest son of Thomas Biggs, Esq. of Bandon, Ireland, to Miss Glasscock, youngest daughter of the late William Glasscock, Esq. of York-street, Dublin.—At *Clifton*, Levi Ames, Esq. jun. to Miss Metcalfe, only daughter of Henry Metcalfe, Esq. of Green Park-buildings, Bath.—Edward Hartop, Esq. eldest son of Edward Wigley Hartop, Esq. of Dalby, in Leicestershire, to Miss Anna Eleonora Wrey, eldest daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, of Tawstock, in Devonshire.

Died. At *Bristol*, aged 20, Mr. Charles Chambers. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel in September last.—At *Clifton*, aged 89, the Right Hon. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late William, Earl of Inchiquin, and Anne, Countess of Orkney.—Of a rapid decline, in consequence of breaking a blood-vessel, Schaw Grosett, Esq. jun. in the 18th year of his age. Aware of his approaching dissolution, he submitted himself to the Divine will with the greatest piety, firmness, and resignation, and enjoyed that confident hope of future happiness which his fervent prayers to the God of love and mercy, and his many virtues, warranted him to expect.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Southampton*, Capt. Warner, of the North York Militia, to Miss Hannah Dove Ashe, daughter of the Rev. Hoadley Ashe, D.D.—At *Titchfield*, Robert Curry, Esq. of Gosport, to Miss Sarah Payne, youngest daughter of John Payne, Esq. of Stubbington-house.—At *Whippingham*, in the Isle of Wight, Thomas James Haskoll, jun. Esq. to Miss Dennett.

Died. At *Winchester*, Nathaniel Heywood, Esq. an Alderman of that Corporation, and Deputy Lord Warden of the New Forest.—At *Southampton*, Mrs. Bernard, wife of B. Bernard, Esq. surgeon.—At *Portsmouth*,—Of hydrophobia,

phobia, —— Glew, a private of the 59th Regiment. In the beginning of March, while standing at the gate of Hilsea Barracks, he was bitten in the cheek by a mad dog. The part was immediately cut out, and the wound having soon healed, no danger was apprehended, and he felt no bad effects till the full of the moon, when he requested to be confined, saying, he had no intention of doing injury to any body, but he thought there was danger of it. He had long intervals of sanity. At the full of the next moon his delirium increased to a most alarming degree, and his body was writhed and convulsed in the most dreadful and shocking manner. For two days before his death he incessantly barked like a dog, and complained of a dog being under his bed gnawing him. He bit the man who attended him in the thumb, who has since been unwell, but is recovered. It is not unworthy of notice, that the other centinel, on duty along with Glew as the barrack gate, was bitten in the forehead by the same dog, but has hitherto shewn no symptom of disease.—At *Bedhampton*, Tudor Griffiths, Esq. formerly a banker in Portsmouth.—In the *Island of Jersey*, the Rev. Francis Le Couteur, rector of Grouville parish, in that island.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A magnificent silver vase was lately presented by the freeholders of Herefordshire to the honest representative of their county in forty sessions of Parliament, William Plumer, Esq. as a memorial of their gratitude for his independent and constitutional exertions as a senator, and of their love and esteem for his private virtues. The vase was conveyed in a barouche and four, attended by a splendid cavalcade of freeholders with orange flags, a capital band of music, &c. The chairman of the committee, Thomas Hope Byde, Esq. pronounced a well-merited tribute of applause upon the character of Mr. Plumer, who, having sufficiently recovered his feelings, returned thanks in an elegant and appropriate address.

Married. At *Hereford*, Benjamin Granger, Esq. of Stepney, to Miss Ravenhill, daughter of the late William Ravenhill, Esq.

Died. At *Hereford*, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Carpenter, school-master, who for half a century discharged his duties with the greatest integrity and most unblemished character.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Rickmansworth*, John Coleman Rashleigh, Esq. of Prideaux, in Cornwall, to Miss Harriet Williams, second daughter of Robert Williams, Esq. of Moor Park, M. P. for Dorchester.—At *Theobald's Park*, Francis Thirkill, jun. Esq. of Boston, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Pulverloft, only daughter of the late Robert Pulverloft, Esq. of Gedney, in the same county.

Died. At *St. Alban's*, aged 15, Miss Caroline Brown, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brown, Master of the Grammar School of that town. This young lady possessed uncommon abilities, and had been instructed at her own request, independently of female accomplishments, in every branch of classical learning, in which she had made such proficiency, that at the early age of ten years, she read in the Greek language Homer, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c. and in the Latin, Horace, Livy, Cicero, &c. while at the same time by her amiable and candid disposition, her modest obliging deportment, she acquired the love of all who knew her, without a single exception. This most interesting girl was born on a Christmas day, and died on a Good-Friday, a remarkable co-incidence. A character like her's, blending the estimable and amiable qualities in such an eminent degree, should not descend to the grave unnoticed.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A short time since the house of Wright Izzard, of Great Paxton, in this county, was broken into, and Ann Izzard, his wife, was dragged out of bed by a man, at present unknown, who, with the assistance of two others, forced her into the yard without any clothes on; here a most barbarous assault was committed upon her person by three women, aided and abetted by several men; her head was injured by the pin or stick which fastened the door on the inside; she received a wound under her right eye; her right breast was very much bruised,

bruised, whilst her arms and legs and other parts of her body were lacerated with pins till they were literally covered with blood. On the next evening an assault, very nearly similar, was again made upon her. The parties offending were brought before the bench of magistrates of Huntingdon, and bound over to keep the peace, and to appear at the ensuing assizes, to answer the charges which shall then be preferred against them. The subject of this brutal outrage is a very harmless inoffensive woman, nearly sixty years of age, and is the mother of eight children. Some misguided people have lately raised the cry of witchcraft against her, and the poor in general of the parishes of Great and Little Paxton believe that she is actually a witch: they believe that she bewitched the women who assaulted her, and afflicted them with grievous fits; they believe that she overturned a cart drawn by three horses, and loaded with corn; they believe that she carried five bushels of wheat upon her back from St. Neot's to Great Paxton, with as much ease as if they had weighed only five pounds; and that she has the power of making herself invisible; they believe that she can convey herself from place to place through the air in an instant; that she gives suck to several imps, which they say she employs in her diabolical arts of witchcraft; and what is worst of all, they believe that this poor woman may be assaulted, either by ducking or otherwise, as they think proper, with impunity.—That in the nineteenth century absurdities so gross should be credited by any class is greatly to be lamented, and strongly implies the necessity of greater diligence on the part of their instructors.

Died. At *Eynesbury*, in a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. William Cole, rector of that parish, and an active magistrate for the county. The Earl of Sandwich is patron of the rectory, said to be worth upwards of 700l. per annum.

KENT.

Married. At *Canterbury*, Charles Alley, Esq. of Marsh Chapel, in the county of Lincoln, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hammond, second daughter of William Hammond, Esq. of St. Alban's Court.

Died. At *Blackheath*, aged 83, P. M'Leod, Esq. of Broad-street.—At *Canterbury*, Mrs. Elizabeth Walton, wife of Charles Walton, Esq. Captain in the fourth regiment of dragoons. This lady a few days subsequent to her becoming a mother, having raised the sash of her apartment for the benefit of fresh air, in leaning out unfortunately lost her equipoise, and was precipitated into the street, by which her skull was dreadfully fractured. She survived the catastrophe in a state of insensibility only a few hours.—At *Crofton*, John Platt, Esq.—At *Thurnham*, aged 82, Mr. Samuel Jones. His habits and manner of living were very curious and eccentric, and he was remarkable for his penurious economy. From the humble situation of a gentleman's coachman, he rose to the possession of a large fortune, having accumulated upwards of 25,000l. by denying himself the enjoyment of life, and by observing the most exact and rigid avarice through every day of his existence. He has bequeathed his property to a number of poor relations, to whom during his life, he paid no attention, but who, if he had been a man of liberal mind, with a heart as bountiful as his means, might have flourished in society, in his presence, and have become the means of enlarging his pleasures and respectability.—At *Hythe*, aged 26, Mrs. Sarah Sturgeon, Lady of Capt. H. Sturgeon, and youngest daughter of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, Master of the Rolls of Ireland.—At *Isfield*, Samuel Gaskin, an old man, who travelled the country selling garters, pins, needles, and other small articles. He had asked permission to lie down in a barn, saying, he had just eaten a hearty meal over a fire he had made by the river side, but that he was tired and wanted to go to sleep. The next morning he was found very ill, and died about noon. This poor man was known to be very fond of reading, as appeared by the little library which was found in his basket among his little articles of merchandize, consisting of the following books, viz. the Holy Bible, the New Testament, a Common Prayer, of an excellent impression, and in good preservation, a Companion for the Aged, who are disabled from attending the Public Service of God, and an Essay on the Holy Sacrament.—At *Morden College, Blackheath*, aged

aged 72, Mr. Jeremiah Harrop, formerly a wholesale haberdasher, in George Yard, Lombard-street.

LANCASHIRE.

The almost total stop which is now put to the exportation of every species of cotton goods, has compelled the manufacturers to lower the prices paid for weaving, which have lately been reduced so low that the very best hands could not by their utmost exertions earn more than 18*s.* a week, and those of inferior abilities still less. Most of those workmen having wives and families, the distress of their situation may be easily conceived. Such being the case, it is not surprising that the rejection of the bill for fixing the *minimum* of wages excited great agitation among the weavers, which at length broke out in open disturbance.

The first appearance of riot was on Monday the 23d of May, at Stockport, where the weavers collected *en masse*, and proceeded to the houses of some of the most obnoxious manufacturers, when some begged and others insisted on an advance of wages. The military were sent for, but the mob had dispersed before they had arrived. Since that time, several partial meetings have been held in the same place, and ended in the same way. On Tuesday morning, some hundreds of the Manchester weavers assembled in a field near St. George's Church; the magistrates endeavoured, ineffectually, to disperse them, and the military was called out. Some men appointed as delegates, delivered a string of proposals to the magistrates, to which they said they should return an answer next day, and the multitude dispersed. On the morning of Wednesday the 25th, they assembled again in the same place, and when it was known that their proposals could not, under existing circumstances, be acceded to, their numbers increased, and continued to augment till the afternoon. They were still however without arms, and repeated their assurances that they did not intend to commit any act of outrage. During the whole of this day, the military, consisting of two troops of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and all the volunteers in the town and neighbourhood, were under arms. On the evening of this day, the magistrates, at the head of a long train of military, appeared on the ground, and read the Riot Act; still the people refused to disperse, and the soldiers proceeded to clear the fields. Men, women and children were thrown under the feet of the horses, many persons were wounded, and six of the number taken to the infirmary, the others are doing well. The dragoons proceeded to scour the streets, when an industrious, sober man, who had been at his work all day, was shot dead, while standing at his own door. It was said he had thrown a brick-bat at the soldier who inconsiderately perpetrated this dreadful act, but that is now understood to be a mistake. The man has left a wife and five children to deplore his untimely fate; and the military, both officers and men, have with laudable humanity determined to present the widow with a day's pay. Having passed the night of Wednesday under arms, on Thursday morning the military sallied forth into the circumjacent country, but happily all was tranquil, and they returned to their quarters in the afternoon of that day after a fruitless search for rioters. Since the 25th ult. the people have frequently collected in groupes to the amount of some hundreds, but no disposition to tumult has manifested itself. A military guard was regularly kept up till Wednesday, when they were dismissed. A very large meeting of the merchants and master manufacturers, to which the delegates of the weavers were invited, took place May 31, when it was agreed, that an advance of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. should take place in the wages; and this arrangement, though not universally satisfactory, is generally approved, and the workpeople have mostly returned to their business. This advance takes place immediately, and a further advance of from about eight and a half per cent. is to be made on the first of August. By this arrangement the advance of wages for weaving 6-4ths cambric muslin, will be from 12*s.* to 18*s.* and on the first of August to 20*s.* per piece.—The deplorable condition of the weavers may be conceived from the fact, that an ordinary workman, employed at his loom fourteen hours in the day, could not nett more than 7*s.* a-week.

At Bolton, Blackburn, and Rochdale, similar disturbances have taken place,

place, but happily no serious consequences have resulted, except at the latter town, where the populace having had a collection of shuttles taken from them and lodged in the prison, surrounded it to the number of 3000, and burnt it to the ground. At Burnley, Rossendale, Clithero, Bradforth, Latham, Horrocks, and Haslingdean, the disturbances had a more serious appearance, many of the rioters being armed with bludgeons: at Bradforth, it was their intention to burn the mill of Mr. Taylor, but the interference of the military prevented their carrying their design into execution. However tranquillity seems at length to be completely restored, for although at the races upwards of 30,000 from all parts of the country were assembled on Kensal Moor, no disturbance whatever ensued. Several of the rioters have been committed to the New Bailey, and others to Chester Castle, for trial, which it is supposed will be by a special Commission, in order to make a striking and speedy example of the guilty.

Married. At *Manchester*, Lieutenant James Bennett, of the First Royal Lancashire militia, to Miss Fawcet, of Piccadilly.—Mr. James Hurry, of London, to Miss Patience Whittenbury, fourth daughter of John Whittenbury, Esq.—William Winstanley, M. D. to Miss Elizabeth Hardman, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hardman, Esq.—Joseph Budworth Sharp, Esq. of London, to Miss Margaret Markland, youngest daughter of Mr. John Markland.—At *Welch-Hampton*, Mr. Joshua Lewis, of Breaden Heath, aged 17, to Miss Glover, of Ellesmere, aged 83!

Died. At *Warrington*, Thomas Lee, Esq.—At *Everton*, Mrs. Harper, wife of William Harper, Esq.—At *Liverpool*, on his way to Bath, the Rev. John Crellen, late vicar-general of the Isle of Man. In him were united the affectionate parent, the fond husband, and sincere friend. The leading characteristics of his life were universal benevolence, and philanthropy, and he has died lamented by a numerous circle of relations and friends.—At *Bury*, aged 89, Mrs. Pilling, relict of John Pilling, Esq. formerly a considerable woollen manufacturer in the Forest of Rossendale.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Tugby*, aged 66, the Rev. William Gill, many years rector of that parish.—At *Branstone House*, aged 69, Clement Winstanley, Esq. Vice Lieutenant of the County. He served the office of Sheriff in 1774, during the great and memorable contest for the county, and in the discharge of his duty as returning officer, acquired the character of an *impartial judge*. While the memory of the departed is regarded by their surviving relations and friends with veneration, and agreeable to the sympathetic feeling of every age and nation, held in respect by all, that memory is most truly honoured, not by high sounding and sordid praise, ill adapted to the desert of humanity, but by simple truth, whose eulogium no one can justly gain-say. In the reputable station of a country gentleman, the subject of this short memoir, endeavoured to discharge the duties of domestic and public life, as a most tender and attentive husband, an affectionate parent, a kind friend and master, and an upright magistrate.—At *Shenton*, aged 106, Joseph Lemon, many years a labourer, and tenant to F. Wollaston, Esq. He was a school boy going from Belfont to Honslow, during the total eclipse of the sun, April 22, 1715, and was so alarmed at the extreme darkness that he sat down under a hedge until it was over. He had acquired a small landed property by his industry, and was respected by all who knew him.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At *Broughton*, the Rev. James Giffard, of Raby, A. M. Chaplain in the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Ann Swan, widow of the late Thomas Swan, Esq. banker, of Gainsborough.—At *Loath*, John Henry Vane, second son of the late Morgan Vane, Esq. of Bilby, in the county of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Nicholson, daughter of Richard Nicholson, Esq. of Brigg.

Died. At *Lincoln*, aged 71, William Richard Wilson, Esq.—At *Great Grimsby*, aged 82, Mr. William Smellie.—At *Farraby Sluce*, Mr. Samuel Porter, engineer to the Ancolme Drainage and Navigation, formerly of Henley-on-Arden, and many years engineer to the Stratford-upon-Avon canal.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

Married. At *Yarmouth*, James Wilson, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to Miss Priscilla Lane, daughter of the Rev. R. Lane, of Egham, Surry.

Died. The Rev. Matthew Jones, Rector of Sculthorpe. He was formerly of Trinity College, B. A. 1765. M. A. 1768.—At *Norwich*, by a sudden and instant stroke of apoplexy, Sir Roger Kerrison, Knt. many years an eminent banker in that city, and Receiver-General for Norfolk, to which he was appointed in 1779. He was a rare instance of the good effects of exemplary conduct and character in commercial life, having, from small beginnings realized immense property, both real and personal, the principal part of which devolves upon his only son.—Aged 72, James Beevor, Esq. brother of Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.—At *Cringleford*, aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Lawrence Candler, of the society of friends; amongst whom she was a pathetic and persuasive preacher; and her conduct through life may be considered as the best commentary on the benevolent doctrines which she so earnestly promulgated.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At *Northampton*, aged 89, Lady Chester, relict of the last surviving branch of his family, the Rev. Sir Anthony Chester, of East Haddon, Bart. She retained her faculties to the last, and died in the possession of universal respect, well merited by a life devoted to piety and good works. Among others, she has bequeathed liberal benefactions to the Northampton infirmary, and to the charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen, within the diocese of Peterborough.—At *Harleston*, aged 69, Mrs. Andrew, wife of the Rev. Gilbert Andrew, Rector of that parish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Newcastle*, Richard Goldsmith Meares, Esq. of Milgrove, in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, to Miss Eleanor Seymour, only daughter of the late William Seymour, Esq.

Died. At *Seaton Delaval*, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. John Lord Delaval. The general benevolence of his Lordship's disposition will cause his loss to be severely felt. His remains were interred in the family vault, St. Paul's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. He is succeeded in his estates, which are very extensive in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, as well as in this county, by Sir Jacob Astley, Member for Norfolk.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died. At *Nottingham*, aged 74, Mr. George Dodson, a member of the senior council of the corporation.—Mr. Robert Wooton, who will be long remembered by the appellation of the *steepleclimber*, having been famous for repairing spire-steeples, without the use of scaffolding. In this dangerous undertaking he used only ladders, hooks, and belts. In 1789, he repaired the steeple of St. Peter's, in Nottingham; and, after having finished it, he beat a drum round the top of it, and drank a bottle of Nottingham ale there, in presence of several thousands of spectators.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's Prizes for this year, are adjudged as follows:—The Bachelor's, to Mr. Charles Edwards Gray, Fellow of Oriel College, for an English Essay on "Hereditary Rank:" and the undergraduates to Mr. William Cleaver, student of Christ Church, for Latin verses, "Delphi." The undergraduates prize, given by an unknown benefactor, for English verse, the subject, "Mahomet," is adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston, scholar of University College.

Died. At *Woodstock*, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Bellenger.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At *Oswestry*, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the Rev. William Roberts, late Rector of Wittington and Sylatin, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Salop.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Bath*, John Eardley Wilmot, Esq. only son of John Wilmot, Esq. of Brucecastle, Middlesex, to Miss Emma Parry, fourth daughter of D. Parry, of Bath.—Joseph Emmerson, Esq. of Conham, near Bristol, to Mrs. Gilpin, relict of James Gilpin, Esq. late of Seymour-street, Bath.—Major Edward Batcheller, of the Madras establishment, to Miss Everard, daughter of Edward Everard, Esq. of Middleton, Norfolk.—Lieutenant-Colonel Peacocke, of the 3d Guards, to Miss Tottenham, third daughter of Ponsonby Tottenham, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Blythford*, Mr. Thomas Sharratt, a Lieutenant of the Uttoxeter Volunteer Cavalry.—At *Heywood*, Mrs. Broughton, relict of the late A. D. Broughton, Esq.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At *Haverhill*, William Hayward, Esq.—At *Botesdale*, aged 72, Mrs. Rogers, relict of the late Edmund Rogers, of Waltham-le-Willows, where she had kept a celebrated school, for the instruction of the female sex, for nearly half a century, during which long period, by her meekness of disposition, affability, and benevolence of character, she endeared her memory to all who ever had the happiness of deriving benefit from her instructions, which were strictly in conformity with the modest principles of christianity. Her charity was unbounded to the poor of that village, who, in the hour of sickness or difficulty, were sure of relief from her table; and in the private circle of an extensive acquaintance, she was highly esteemed and reverenced as an example worthy the imitation of her sex, as a wife and parent, as well as for her moral virtues.

SURRY.

Married. At *Battersea*, Thomas Poynder, Esq. of Clapham Common, to Miss Sarah Cooper, second daughter of Allen Cooper, Esq. of Upper Gower-street.—At *Croydon*, G. Pearce, Esq. of Broad-street, to Mrs. Spencer, widow of the late Christopher Spencer, Esq.—At *Lambeth*, George Henry Halin, Esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss Mary Sophia Green, daughter of Francis Green, Esq. of Denmark Hill.

Died. At *Richmond*, aged 70, Sir John Day, late Advocate-General of Bengal.—At *Christ Church*, George Theakston, Esq. who, in his professional character, was looked up to with unlimited confidence; and who, as a husband, father, and friend, will be long remembered with love and esteem, by all those who had the happiness to be connected with him in these several relations.—At *Woodmarstern*, Richard Waller, Esq. of Bevis Hill, near Southampton.—At *Epsom*, Mrs. Thompson, daughter of the late Harry Thompson, Esq. of Leith Hill-place.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Uckfield*, William Courthorpe Mabbot, Esq. to Miss Newton, only daughter of the late Rev. George Newton, of Isfield.

Died. At *Brighton*, the Rev. Ralph Sneyd, Rector of Jevington and Domestic Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—At *Hastings*, Mrs. Whitear, relict of the Rev. William Whitear.—At *Worthing*, Newton Barton, Esq. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and formerly the private Secretary of Lord Sidmouth. He had arrived on the preceding evening at the Sea Hotel, and on the following morning left the house apparently in good health, to take a walk by the sea side. Not long after, however, he was found drowned in very shallow water, with his clothes rolled up on the sand near, which gives reason to suppose that he was seized with a fit while bathing. His remains were interred at Broadwater.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Coleshill*, Richard Tooth, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Powell, only daughter of Robert Powell, Esq.

Died. At *Birmingham*, David Davies, Esq. an upright, punctual, and worthy man

man, a kind benefactor to his relations, an indulgent master, and a steady friend. Blessed with tranquillity of mind, uninterrupted health, and the respect and esteem of all his neighbours, he terminated a well spent life, after a short illness, in his eighty-first year.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *Kendal*, aged 74, Mr. John Ireland, woollen manufacturer.—At *Windon*, aged 28, Mr. Mathew Watson, senior Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At *Market Lavington*, Mr. Edward Newman, of Devizes, to Miss Garrat, only daughter of John Garrat, Esq.

Died. At *Kingston Deverell*, Mrs. Matilda Dyer, wife of George Dyer, Esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Eastham*, Thomas Elton Miller, Esq. of Bockleton, to Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, only daughter of the Rev. Christopher Whitehead of Eastham.

Died. At *Blakeshill*, Mrs. Browne, wife of Wade Brown, Esq. late of Potter-Newton, Yorkshire.—At *Chaddesley-Corbett*, aged 87, Mr. John Blakeway.—At the *Tything*, aged 93, Mrs. Haynes.

YORKSHIRE.

On Sunday June 5th a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by very heavy showers of rain and hail, was experienced in Halifax and its neighbourhood.—At Howorth the electric fluid struck the steeple of the church, whence it descended into the belfry, where were two men, who were so much injured by it that doubts are entertained of their recovery. The clock was almost entirely destroyed.

Married. At *Hull*, Richard Watt, Esq. of Bishop-Burton, to Miss Burn, of Hull.—At *Northallerton*, John Trolove, Esq. of Cawkwell-House, Lincolnshire, to Miss Isabella Wilkinson, fourth daughter of the Rev. James Wilkinson.

Died. At *Hull*, aged 64, Thomas Hall, Esq. merchant.—Aged 67, Mr. Joseph Bradford, many years a very respectable preacher in the Methodists' connexion.—At *Adwick-le-Street*, aged 75. Edward Lynch, Esq. an Irish gentleman of respectable family and fortune. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse on the turnpike road near Hanging-Wood, on the Sunday preceding.—At *Doncaster*, aged 42, Lieutenant Colonel Walter Elliot, late of the 33d foot, and second son of the late John Elliot, Esq. of Borthwickbrae.

WALES.

On Wednesday the first of June, while part of the baggage of the Usk Volunteer Infantry (who have lately been on permanent duty at Cardiff) was on the road betwixt Cardiff and Newport, two privates, who had the care of the baggage, permitted a sailor, who it is said was intoxicated, to ride in the cart, where he was most imprudently allowed to smoke his pipe; they had not proceeded far before some fire from the pipe was communicated to a cask of ammunition, which instantly exploded, killed the sailor on the spot, and so dreadfully scorched the unfortunate soldiers, that their lives are despaired of.

The Rev. Mr. Beynon, Rector of Petboyn, Carmarthenshire, is taking down the old church in his parish for the purpose of erecting a more commodious place of worship, the whole expense of which he intends defraying himself; an instance of liberality that seldom occurs.

Married. At *Cardigan*, the Rev. George Venables, Rector of Machynlleth, to Miss Lloyd.—David Evans, Esq. of Penrhugald, to Miss Rowlands.—At *Manvalltey*, John Smith, Esq. of Narberth, to Miss Jane Davies, third daughter of the late Mr Evan Davies of Lluynggarreg, Carmarthen.—At *Forden*, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. W. Holmes, Rector of Normanton and Thimbleby, in the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, to Miss Anna Maria Pryce, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Pryce, of Gunley.

Died. At *Landillo*, Thomas Edwards, Esq. of Kilsane, Captain and Adjutant of the second batallion of Carmarthenshire Volunteers.—At *Pentre Parr*, Carmarthenshire, aged 33, Mrs. Althea Parr, wife of Joshua Parr, M. D. In the discharge of the domestic and social duties her conduct was eminently conspicuous. As a wife, a parent, and a friend, she had few equals, was excelled

by none. Her unremitted benevolence must be long and gratefully remembered by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.—At *Manavon*, near Aberystwyth, aged 58, Jeremiah Davies. Though only forty-six inches in height, his person was the perfection of symetry, which is rarely the case with a dwarf. Great part of his life had been spent in London, where at an exhibition he was well known, and it was his intention to have walked to town on the week following that in which he died.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, the Rev. William Hardy Moncrief, of Annan, to Miss Agnes Gibson, eldest daughter of Mr. James Gibson, surgeon.—James Home Rigg, Esq. of Morton, to Miss Mary Melville, youngest daughter of the late Major Melville, of Cairnie.—Neal Menzies, Esq. jun. of Menzies, to Miss Balfour, only daughter of Francis Balfour, Esq. of Fernilee.—At *Lasswade*, Henry M'Veagh, Esq. of Lurgan, to Miss Mary Crichton, daughter of the late Robert Crichton, Esq. of Auchinskeough.—At *Glasgow*, Mr. John Cameron, to Miss Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Lerags.—At *Greenock*, James Eccles, Esq. merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Robertson, third daughter of George Robertson, Esq.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, aged 96, Mrs. Jean Dickie, relict of William Gray, Esq. writer.—Mrs. Lillias Coats, wife of George Scott, Esq. of Boghall.—At *Paisley*, Mrs. Mary Carlisle, wife of the Rev. William Ferrier.—At *Montrose*, aged 54, the Rev. John Reay, who had been chaplain of the English Episcopal chapel, of St. Peter, in that town, for twenty-eight years.—At *Inverness*, aged 71, Mr. John Walker, a celebrated performer of Scottish music, and reputed one of the best composers in that style, who has appeared since the decease of the justly celebrated James Oswald.—At *Prestonfield*, Sir Alexander Dick, Bart.—At *Spottishall*, aged 60, in the 38th year of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. Muirhead, of Logan, minister of the parish of Urr.—At *Cameron Bank*, aged 82, Mrs. Susanna Lindsay, relict of Mr. William Crawford, of Dundee.—At the *Isle of Whitehorn*, Mrs. N. Blair, widow of Edward M'Culloch, of Auchingool, Esq.—At *Hamilton*, aged 67, John Henshaw, Esq. many years chief magistrate of that burgh.—At *Dornoch*, aged 83, George Lowther, sen. Esq.—At *Strowan*, General Sir Thomas Sterling, Bart. Colonel of the 41st foot.—At *Thurso*, William Brodie, Esq. Sheriff substitute of Caithness.

IRELAND.

Married. At *Tralee Castle*, Thomas Collins, Esq. of Barrow, to Miss Diana Denny, fifth daughter of the late Sir Barry Denny, Bart.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The following is the total number of deaths which have occurred for the last twelve months in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, taken from the official weekly reports, commencing on Saturday, the 27th Dec. 1806, and ending on Saturday, the 26th Dec. 1807.

Philadelphia.		*New York.*	
Adults - - -	1200	Adults - - -	1242
Children - -	851	Children - -	1029
Total - -	2051	Total - -	2271

Died. At *Grosgeraw*, on the 19th of May, aged 48, his Serene Highness Frederick George Augustus, Landgrave of Hesse.—At *Lisbon*, aged 74, Charles Murray, Esq. of Philiphaugh, many years his Majesty's Consul at Madeira.—In the *Tagus*, Capt. Shipley, of his Majesty's ship Nymph. In a gallant but unsuccesful attack upon an enemy's brig, while in the act of cutting away the enemy's boarding netting, he was shot dead, fell overboard, and his body has not yet been recovered. He was a brave and excellent young man, as much esteemed for his amiable manners as admired for his general gallant deportment. The only consolation possible to those that knew him, and, knowing, must sincerely lament his loss, is, that he died in the ardent pursuit of glory, and a shining example of dauntless valour and British heroism.—

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

It would be difficult, either in ancient or modern history, to find a parallel to the spontaneous degradation of the royal family of Spain. That dynasty, for several successions, has manifested a weakness of intellect, extending to all its branches, which denoted the ultimate term of an effete race, and only served to shew how the machine of absolute monarchy can perform its ordinary movements, without a spring in its visible head. The reign of Charles IV. has been that of a queen and a favourite, and its unpopularity produced a revolution which hurled from the throne the incapable father, to place upon it an equally incapable son. But the intrigues of the Spanish court were the play of children, whilst the country was occupied by the arms of that power whose word is law throughout the European continent. The French emperor, perceiving that the period was come in which the royalty of Spain had lost all respect in the eyes of its own people, disdained any longer to consider mere pageants as realities, and resolved to take into his own hands the future destinies of this great kingdom. He summoned before him at Bayonne the late and the present possessor of the throne, with the rest of the royal family and the Prince of Peace, and they did not hesitate to obey. Soon after, Charles, the late king of Spain, issued an address, dated May 4, to the supreme council of Castille, and the council of the Inquisition, in which he made known that he had abdicated all his claims upon the Spanish kingdoms in favour of his friend and ally, the emperor of the French, by a treaty which stipulates the independence and integrity of the Spanish kingdoms, and the preservation of the catholic as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain. And the Prince of Asturias, Ferdinand, with the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, addressed the Spanish nation in a proclamation dated from Bourdeaux, May 12, declaring their renunciation, for themselves and all connected with them, of their rights to the throne, releasing the Spaniards from all obligation towards them, and exhorting them to look for their happiness to the power and arrangements of the emperor Napoleon. The abdicated Charles is since gone to Fontainebleau, where he has apartments assigned, and an establishment for the chace, which are amply sufficient to satisfy him for the loss of a kingdom. By this almost unexampled act of baseness and cowardice has a whole dynasty, neither conquered in war nor expelled by its subjects, without a foe or an accuser, submitted to the doom of a foreign usurper, and consented to be regarded by the whole world as self-degraded from the rank in which fortune had placed it. And thus has a great and haughty nation been transferred from the rule of its ancient monarchs to the absolute disposal of a man of yesterday!

It was not to be expected that the lofty spirit of Spain would without a struggle bend to such a humiliation. The detestation of the French yoke which displayed itself in the bloody insurrection at Madrid, seemed to be the universal sentiment; and in the northern provinces of Asturias and Galicia the assembled states openly declared against the alienation of the crown, and prepared for resistance. One of their measures was to depute two confidential noblemen to treat with the English ministry respecting succour. They have arrived safe in England, and their proposals have been very favourably received. Vessels with arms, ammunition, and money, have been dispatched for the

the Spanish coasts, and the most liberal promises of assistance have been given. Confident hopes were entertained that a similar negotiation would take place at Cadiz, and in consequence, the blockading squadron was joined by transports with troops to act as opportunity might offer in taking possession of the ships and arsenals; but if any opening was made for a treaty with the Spanish governor, the interposition of the French admiral, and the terror of the French arms, rendered it abortive. Meantime Napoleon issued an edict to convene the Notables or leading men of Spain to an assembly to be held under his eye at Bayonne, in order to settle the affairs of that kingdom and assist at the transfer of its crown. By the latest advices it appears, that this last act has been performed in favour of Joseph Bonaparte, the king of Naples, who has arrived at Bayonne for the purpose; and that he has received the homage of the Spanish deputies. The next step will doubtless be to put him in possession by force of arms; but at this instant strong reports prevail of an almost general insurrection against the French authority in Spain and Portugal, which, if true, will render the execution of this grand scheme of family aggrandisement more difficult than was probably expected. That the Spanish patriots will finally be able to resist the formidable power of the usurper is, however, perhaps rather to be wished than expected. They will obviously labour under the disadvantage of wanting a name to place at the head of a national confederacy; for after the dastardly abdication of the royal family, the spirit of loyalty can scarcely find in it an object of attachment.

If there was left in the European continent any wisdom and courage to oppose the deluge of ambition that threatens speedily to swallow it up, another recent act of the French emperor would afford sufficient ground for alarm and resistance. By his own authority he has annexed Parma, Placentia, and Tuscany to the French dominions, and the Ecclesiastical State with Rome to the kingdom of Italy, alleging such reasons for this proceeding as avow the most gigantic and unlimited projects of farther aggrandisement. With respect to the pope, or "sovereign of Rome," Napoleon charges him with having constantly refused to declare war against the English, on which account he revokes the gift to the church made by "our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne," and orders all cardinals, prelates, and other officers of the Romish court, born in the kingdom of Italy, to retire to the place of their birth, on pain of confiscation. His Holiness had, in fact, shewn a spirit of resistance to his arbitrary mandates which appeared surprizing in one who was thought to be his creature, and honourably distinguished him from the secular sovereigns.

The northern seat of war has afforded little interesting during the past month. The Russians appear to have suffered some checks in Finland; and the isle of Aland has been recovered from them, and a body of Russian troops which had landed in the island of Gothland has been captured. On the other hand the Swedes appear to have been effectually opposed in Norway, and to have entirely withdrawn from that country. The English expedition under General Moore has hitherto lain inactive in the port of Gottenburgh, waiting for further orders from home; for which, the reason given by ministers is a change in the plans of our royal ally. The Danes have been successful in taking with their gun-boats many ships of a slenderly escorted English and Swedish fleet in the road of Malmo.

In America no relaxation has taken place with respect to the embargo, but the

the resistance to it among the people seems to have risen to an alarming height. The President has issued a proclamation, stating, that information has been received of the insurrection and combination of certain persons on lake Champlain and the country adjacent to it, against the authority of the laws of the United States, and to obstruct their execution—and commanding all the civil and military authorities to assist in suppressing such insurrection. This, doubtless, refers to some attempts to carry on by force a trade with the British provinces in that quarter.

The proceedings in parliament during the month have engaged a small share of the public attention. The bill for augmenting the national defence by establishing a local militia, has encountered much opposition in its progress through the two houses, and has undergone various modifications. It has not yet passed.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The first homeward-bound fleet from the Leeward Islands left Tortola on the 3d of May, and arrived nearly ten days ago. It was numerous, and has brought a considerable addition to our stock of West India produce, although it appears that the crops will not be large in several of the islands. Among others this applies to Trinidad and Jamaica, which are the two islands most abundant in new land. Moderate, however, as is the crop in our own colonies, the whole importation, including the Danish islands, cannot fall far short of 300,000 hogsheads. Our consumption was formerly not much above half this quantity, but since the great fall in the cost of sugar, it has increased to nearly 200,000 hogsheads. Were the continental market open, there would be no difficulty in disposing of the remainder; but in our present exclusion from it, we must devise the means of consuming it amongst ourselves. Two measures are about to be adopted by parliament with this view—first, the Distillery Bill, the merits of which we have already canvassed at length, and next, the lowering of the duties on coffee, so as to introduce coffee into common use on terms as low, or rather lower than tea. Coffee being more pungent than tea, will require more sugar; but this is only a collateral object—the principal motive for the measure was, to take off the discouragement from coffee, and to promote its sale, even at the hazard of tea, because the one is the produce of our own colonies, whereas the other is of foreign growth. In the culture of coffee, employment is given to British manufactures and British subjects: the planter, after earning a competency from his laborious struggle, comes home and settles amongst us; he has all along a stake in our national concerns, and he bears a share (and not a small one) of the public burdens. None of these advantages exist in the case of tea; it is not even purchased with our manufactures, at least not to any considerable extent, for it drains us of our hard cash. The law of political economy is to burden no commodity whatever for the sake of encouraging another. The nearer governments approach to the principles of this most liberal and most important science, the more they will promote the public happiness. So long as coffee was a product of foreign colonies, the nation approved of restrictions on its consumption; but now that it has become British, the case is widely different. This change was owing to the troubles of St. Domingo, which stopping the growth of coffee in that island, left the market of Europe unsupplied, and which at the same time drove the French planters to Jamaica as a tranquil retreat for the pursuit of their avocation. Here they occupied the uncultivated lands, obtained loans from the English merchants, shewed the English planter the method of raising coffee, and in fifteen years increased the culture of that plant ten fold.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of West India

India affairs, have been very assiduous. They have made a third report, in which they go a step farther than either the shipping interest or Ministers will go with them. The case they state is as follows: The planter buys many articles from America which this country cannot furnish him, as flour, lumber, and fish. For these he is not permitted to pay in sugar, being obliged to ship to Great Britain every cask that he makes. Rum he may offer, but of this the Americans will take only a limited quantity, perhaps not for one-third of the stores. What then remains for him to do? He must part with his hard dollars, or he must get in debt at home by drawing bills. No sooner does the American receive these dollars or bills, but he proceeds to an enemy's island, where he buys sugar and coffee at a cheap rate, ships them to Europe, and beats the British planter out of the continental market. Pernicious, however, as these consequences are, it is very doubtful whether permission will be granted to the planter to exchange his sugar for stores. The old prejudice, that it is for our advantage to make all sugar come to this country in the first instance, still continues. We have great difficulty in persuading ourselves that we shall not be great losers by letting any part of it out of our hands. The shipping interest in particular will exclaim against it as the worst policy, although it would not deprive them of one-tenth of the West India trade. The public will naturally expect that the merchants at home, who sell sugar by commission, would also oppose it; but this is not the case. These merchants are deeply involved with the planters; they consider that the proposed measure would benefit the planters; and they very properly think it good policy to wave a small commission when the capitals of their debtors are at stake. Parliament not having time to take up this matter in the present session, we may expect to see it keenly agitated through the press during the recess.

Our situation with respect to America is still doubtful. On the one hand there is reason to think that Bonaparte's late insolence will turn the current of national hatred more strongly against the French; on the other, we have a proof in the resolutions of Congress, adopted just before they ended their session, that they will on no account submit to our orders in council. They have declared that all who shall submit to them, shall be *expatriated;* that is, they shall lose their privileges as American citizens. This decree, however, is strictly defensive; the Americans will not lightly come to blows with us; our naval preponderance would extinguish their commerce; and the temperate and judicious measure of offering an apology for the affair of the Chesapeak, has greatly lessened their hostile spirit towards us. Whatever may be the temper of Jefferson towards England, he must be aware, from the disposition both of the Senate and Representatives, that to make a war with us popular would exceed the compass of his means; besides, the time approaches when he must resign his power to a successor, and the concluding measures of his administration must necessarily have a reference to the feelings of that successor as well as his own. All these considerations are in favour of the prospect of peace. The experience of the evils of war, through the embargo, is also in favour of it. It has given the American people some idea of the situation in which they would be involved, before, as is too often the case, a step had been taken which could not be recalled.

The trade of Holland continues the sport of French tyranny. One day all export trade, whether to neutral or friendly states, is prohibited; another day this prohibition is relaxed in favour of certain commodities, the growth of the country; while, in the third place, this relaxation is clogged with such restrictions as to render it in a great measure useless. On another day a decree is issued, prohibiting all loans to foreign states. So arbitrary a measure excites considerable surprize, but its policy if not its justice is discovered when the French come forward and *modestly* ask to make a loan themselves. We record with pleasure that the Dutch treated this demand as it deserved, and positively refused any loan during the present oppressed state of their trade.

We have seen a return of British exports for the last quarter, compared with a similar quarter in 1805, 1806, and 1807. In the manufactures there is no great falling off, but a very considerable one in the export of our colonial produce. The year 1806 was the most favourable of the three; and as Bonaparte's

parte's edicts had been promulgated by that time, the inference seems to be that our trade did not suffer materially till the time of our Orders in Council.

Stocks, after fluctuating considerably, left off at the end of last month at a high rate. These fluctuations were ascribed to different causes, but were generally considered the manœuvres of the parties who had not succeeded in getting the loan. Money continues plenty, owing to the difficulty of suitably vesting it in trade.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. reduced	68 7/8
4 per Cent. Cons.	83 3/4
Bank Long Annuities	18 11-16
Imperial 3 per Cents. An.	66 7/8
Ditto Annuities	7 11-16
Omnium	2
Exchequer Bills	3 6 p.
Consols for Ac.	96 1/4
Irish 5 per Cent.	69 1/2

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in JUNE 1808; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or *Grand Trunk Navigation*, 980l. to 1000l. per share, with half-yearly dividend, paying 40l. per share per ann.—*Oxford Canal*, 450l. to 465l. per share, the last half-yearly dividend was 11l.—*Grand Junction*, 116l. with half year's dividend of 2l.—*Ditto Bonds*, 90l. for 100l.—*Kennet and Avon*, new shares, 4l. 10s. per share prem.—*Ashby*, 22l. per share.—*Globe Insurance*, 116l. per cent.—*West India Dock Stock*, 155l. to 156l. per cent. with half-yearly dividend of 5l. per cent.—*London Dock*, 117l. to 119l. to 116½l. per cent. ditto.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE, 1808.

The wheats continue in a most prosperous state of growth, and, exclusive of some particularly cold unfertile soils, it is the general opinion that Britain never stood a fairer chance for an abundant crop of bread corn. To all appearance the blooming season will be favourable. The stock of wheat on hand also is very ample.

All the spring crops have succeeded, excepting the peas, which have again failed on most cold lands. The beans do not run much to haulm, but are full of blossom. Oats and barley have a very healthy appearance, and, without being very bulky in the grass, are sufficiently so to produce great crops. Turnips plant well, and look generally healthy. Same of potatoes. The crop of fruit promises great abundance, as does that of the hop, the duty of which is already laid at 150,000l.

The rains came most fortunately for the grass crops, and in the early districts and around the metropolis, much hay is already carted. The produce is very heavy, and hay will be a general good crop. Hemp looks very promising, but the breadth sown this year is by no means answerable to those ideas of its consequence, in the present state of the country, entertained and promulgated by our most patriotic landholders.

Rent of land has suffered no decline, although there seems great reluctance in the eastern and southern counties to comply with the terms demanded. But the marsh land in the vicinity of London has fallen of late nearly 30s. per acre.

Live stock, both fat and lean, have sold readily at high prices, which may, however, soon suffer some diminution, from the decreased consumption of the metropolis, consequent on the season.

Smithfield.

Smithfield. Beef, 4s. to 5s. 6d. Mutton, 4s. to 5s. 4d. Veal, 4s. to 7s. Lamb, 5s. to 7s. Pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Bacon, 6s. 4d. Irish do. 5s. to 5s. 6d. Fat, 70s. Skins, 14s. to 20s.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The crops of wheat, to every appearance, promise abundance; and the different sorts of spring corn, both grain and pulse, are equally promising. The cold winds we have recently experienced have somewhat checked the growth of peas and beans, preventing them being brought to the London markets in that abundance there was lately every reason to expect. A little warmth will promote vegetation and create plenty. Tares and the clovers prove abundant crops, affording good keep. Immense numbers of wethers and early lambs have been sent in high condition to Smithfield, as well as runts from the forward pastures. Much land has been already well tilled, manured, and sown with turnips, particularly the Swedish kind. The early sown come up well, and the plants at present are free from the fly.

The fallows for wheat have been well managed, the weather being favourable for making good tilths and destroying weeds. Pastures in general are flourishing, and feeding and dairy stock do well. The hay harvest is carried on with great spirit, never a more favourable time, and the swaths are, almost without exception, every where large, heavy, and well grown.

Sheep-shearing has commenced in most places, and the flocks in general in good condition, with fine healthy lambs, and the late great attention to the improvements in breeding obvious.

But little variation in the prices of lean stock since last report. Two-year-old cart colts still obtain great prices, and are much in request by the arable farmers.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	80	6	72	8
Rye	53	7	60	8
Barley	43	7	49	5
Oats	38	0	40	10
Beans	62	6	70	10
Peas	61	6	73	3
Oatmeal	49	10	33	3
Bigg	—	—	41	3